The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873. NUMBER 284.

CLOTHING.

Strangers Visiting the City and in want of

FINE CLOTHING,

Will consult their own interests by calling and examining our immense stock of

READY-MADE

Clothing!

CONSISTING OF

SPRING OVERCOATS, $14 to $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, - $12 to $40.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

Boys' & Children's Clothing, &c.

Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

Call and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 and 47 West Madison-st., AND 308 STATE-ST.

MUSICAL.

GEORGE WOODS & CO.'S

Parlor Organs.

These remarkable instruments have created much interest and enthusiasm among musicians by reason of their

BEAUTIFUL QUALITY OF TONE,
THOROUGH CONSTRUCTION,
ELEGANT DESIGNS AND FINISH.

And the extraordinary musical effects to be obtained from their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

AEOLINE (a soft or breathing stop); VOX HUMANA (a baritone solo, not a fan or tremolo); PIANO (of exquisite tone, which will never require tuning).

These organs have acquired a very extensive sale in America and Europe, and all interested in music are invited to examine them at the warerooms,

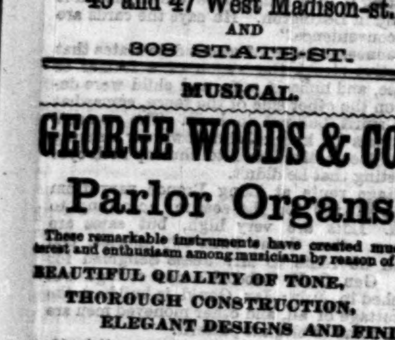
Nos. 66 and 68 Adams-st.,

between State and Dearborn,

CHICAGO.

All lovers of music are invited to examine them. Circulars containing music sent postpaid to any address.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

R. M. STIVERS,

Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st., NEW YORK,

Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient.

R. M. STIVERS, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

Lot 27 feet front on avenue by 100 on Adams-st., with 10-foot alley in rear; one block from Gardner and Matteson Houses, two blocks from Palmer's Hotel and Clifton House, three blocks from new Custom-House, directly opposite Pullman Palace Car Co.'s new offices in Honore Block, and within 10 minutes' walk of Grand Union Depot. EXPOSITION BUILDINGS will be erected on opposite side of avenue. Will be sold on reasonable terms. No commissions to agents.

H. G. HOWARD,
Room 30 Republic Life Building, 159 LaSalle-st.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2,446, St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. BODENSTEDT,

Having returned from Germany, has opened his office in Ewing's Block, Room 19, near Clark-st. Bridge, North Side.

Hours—From 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

MORTON & CO.,

Office Desks,

164 West Lake-st.

WINDOW SCREENS.

Wire Screens,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

At the oldest establishment in the business.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the F. C. Degree. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

The institution of Illinois Encampment, No. 3, will take place at their hall, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Friday evening, June 13, 1873, when all Patriarchs are cordially invited. J. W. Ellis, D. G. S., will install the officers.

GEO. B. SAMUEL.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS

Trust and Savings

BANK.

Capital. $500,000

DIRECTORS:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, T. J. AVERY, C. M. LINDGREN, ANSON STAGER, J. McGREGOR ADAMS, GEO. STURGES, WM. H. MITCHELL, DR. N. S. DAVIS, ISAAC WAIXEL, JNO. B. DRAKE, H. G. POWERS, L. B. SIDWAY, JNO. McCAFFERY, JOHN DeKOVEN, O. W. POTTER.

OFFICERS:

L. B. SIDWAY, President. JNO. B. DRAKE, 2d V.-Pres't.
H. G. POWERS, V.-Pres't. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Will open for business on the 2d day of June, 1873, in the building formerly occupied by the Union National Bank,

NOS. 273 & 275 MADISON-ST.,

(CORNER OF MARKET-ST.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

Will receive Savings Deposits and pay interest on the same at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, as provided in its By-Laws. Will receive and execute trusts, and invest money for Individuals, Estates, Corporations, and Societies. Will loan money on Bonds and Mortgages, Cash Collaterals, and other good Securities, giving preference, however, to persons of small means who are desirous of securing homes; and will sell Exchange on the principal cities of this Country, Europe, and the Canadas, and issue Travelers' Letters of Credit.

This Bank has been organized as a STRICTLY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, and will transact only such business as is directly connected with the receipt and care of TRUST and SAVINGS FUNDS, and will be as liberal in its business transactions as is consistent with a sound and conservative policy and permanent safety.

Depositors desiring to do so, can have letters addressed to them in care of the Bank, and on their request these letters will be forwarded to any other Post Office. They may also apply to the Cashier for any information on matters of business, or to have letters carefully addressed and forwarded.

Special arrangements have been made for a LADIES' BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, in a neatly furnished room, with dressing room attached, and separate from the general business room, entrance to which is from Market street.

The Bank will be open for the transaction of business from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

14 Wall-st., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO.,

10 Place Vendome, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

Issued, both in STERLING, on

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

And in francs on PARIS,

UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

Circular Notes,

Of £10, £20, and £50 on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial Credits; Exchange on London & Paris.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,

98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

FROM OUR OWN MINES.

Prices for our celebrated Wilkesbarre Coal, f. o. b. vessels alongside OUR OWN docks in Buffalo, as follows:

Grate ......$5.85 per ton 2,000 lbs.
Egg........ 6.10 per ton 2,000 lbs.
Range...... 6.35 per ton 2,000 lbs.
Chestnut... 6.10 per ton 2,000 lbs.

Owing to our facilities for handling Coal direct from vessels into cars, we are enabled to make very favorable contracts on through shipments of cargoes for the country.

C. A. BLAKE & CO.,

111 Broadway, N. Y. Commercial Bldg., Buffalo.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Ornamental Iron Goods,

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, A full line Stoves, Ranges, and Housekeeping Goods.

DALTON & CO.,

82 & 84 Randolph-st., near State.

FOR SALE.

ROGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S

Pocket Knives,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,

82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted.

In a well-established Wholesale Grocery House in Chicago. Reliable party, with $20,000 to $40,000, can secure a desirable business and investment. Address, with references, WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GERMAN

BOOKS & PERIODICALS

At L. SCHICK & CO.'S,

102 East Madison-st.

To Our Customers.

After this date we will close our Store on Saturday at 3 p. m. until Aug 1.

BIDDLE & BOYD.

AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings in the National Congress at Indianapolis.

A Lively Discussion Between Practical and Theoretical Farmers.

Statistics as to the Relative Increase of Population Over Production.

An Exhaustive Report from the Committee on Transportation.

Increased Value of Grain in Eastern Over Western States.

New Inland Transportation Routes Specially Recommended.

Virtual Condemnation of the Dead-Head System.

The Labor Question Discussed at Length Without Action.

Agricultural Colleges--The Public Lands--Horticulture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—The National Agricultural Congress commenced business this morning, Mr. Garland, of Illinois, in the chair. The minutes were read and approved. Some new delegates were admitted.

FUNDS.

Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, reported from the Executive Council, recommending that the deficiency in the fund to pay the debts incurred by the Secretary for printing be supplied by voluntary subscription; that the Committee of Five on Finance be a standing committee of the Congress, which should communicate with all the farmers' clubs and agricultural societies in the country, asking their co-operation; that each society and club be entitled to one delegate, no matter how small the club, and all State agricultural societies to two delegates, the entrance fee to be fixed by the Committee.

Meredith, of Indiana, believed the masses of the people were fighting monopoly, but not with money. All they needed was enough to carry on the business and pay the expenses of the Congress.

After discussion, the report was adopted.

The ladies of Indianapolis were invited to attend the Congress.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Lawton, of South Carolina, offered the following:

Resolved, That, in order to secure a reduction in the present extreme rates of railway and marine transportation of American produce, it is absolutely necessary that iron and all supplies necessary for the construction of railways, steamships, and other vessels be admitted into the United States free of duty.

2. That the extreme cost of rails has been a serious tax on the roads of the entire country, and at this time many roads West and South, who are cramped in their finances, are in almost an unsafe condition, the rails having been much worn, and they without the means of replacing them.

3. That one reason why many roads in the South and West do not pay is on account of the contracted policy pursued by them in exacting extreme rates on freight and passengers, with the view, as they contend, of making expenses, the facts being that 4 or 5 cents per mile per passenger amounts to a prohibitory tariff, for no citizen of moderate means thinks of leaving home except for necessary business or health, and freight is absolutely held over for months to be shipped by water rather than entail the heavy charges levied.

4. That the time has come when a new policy must be adopted, viz: Farmers and Patrons of Husbandry generally must take more interest in the organization and construction of railroad companies and transportation companies of the lakes and ocean; that all companies chartered should be limited to the act under which they work, and should not be allowed to purchase or otherwise come in possession of other corporations nor amalgamate with other companies.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Transportation.

THE WOOL TRADE.

Mr. Ritchie, of Ohio, offered a preamble setting forth that the importation of foreign wool last year reduced the price of American wool less than half the price of one year ago, while the current prices of clothing and woolen goods to the consumer were as high as ever heretofore;

Resolved, That the members of the several societies, as well as farmers and workingmen, be requested to use their influence so with Congress that, whether we have a high or low, or protective or prohibitory, or a revenue tariff, it may operate equally on all classes of the country, promote the greatest good of the greatest number, and not protect a small number at the expense and greater cost of the masses of the people.

Referred to the Committee on Miscellany.

UNJUST LEGISLATION.

Mr. Longerman, of Indiana, moved that the United States Commissioner of Agriculture be requested to consult with the State Board or special boards chosen by him, and to revise and examine such legislation as has been enacted, and which operates to the prejudice of agriculture, such as the transportation laws, tariff, and revenue laws; that he prepare a statement of the injuries inflicted by such legislation, and that the Department of Agriculture be empowered by Congress to protest against or disapprove of such legislation as is injurious to the agricultural interest.

Referred to Miscellaneous Committee.

HORTICULTURE.

Mr. Hendley, of Alabama, offered a resolution providing that Congress should consider the feasibility of furnishing a complete nomenclature, on a scientific basis, of the grape as cultivated in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Horticulture.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Mr. Stephens, of Minnesota, offered a resolution recommending rotation of crops. Referred to the Committee on Crops.

SOCIETY ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Stillson, of Minnesota, reported from the Committee of Society Organization, against the proposition to establish fourteen standing committees, and recommended the appointment of Committees on Transportation, and Weather and Crop Reports, to whom papers on these subjects should be referred, and upon which they should report to the next Congress. Adopted.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Mr. Reilly, of Missouri, from the Committee on Entomology, reported, offering resolutions providing that Congress shall require railroad companies and settlers receiving the benefit of the homestead acts to plant trees on one-tenth of their land; that agricultural colleges should give more attention to forest and tree planting and horticulture; that railroads be requested to plant trees on their lands; that each State should employ an entomologist, and that agricultural societies should give more attention to the subject. Adopted.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Prof. Thompson, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Agricultural Colleges, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions presented by Prof. Reed:

Resolved, That the body here assembled for the promotion of agriculture approve and indorse the efforts now being made to secure additional aid from Congress in behalf of the colleges established in consequence of the land grant of 1862, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

Resolved, That the bill known as the Morrill bill, which passed the Senate by a large majority, with the amendment thereto which passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, shows the liberal spirit of Congress in behalf of scientific practical education, and an increasing interest in that kind of education which encourages the application of science to the practical arts of life.

Resolved, That a committee from this body be appointed to memorialize Congress on this subject, and otherwise promote it in any manner as they may think best.

Mr. Torrey, of Wisconsin, made a minority report, recommending that the resolutions be not concurred in, as the public domain should be held for practical settlers, and colleges had never been truly agricultural.

Mr. Martin, of Indiana, opposed the adoption of the report, because he believed the public lands should not be squandered in any such way. The public lands belonged to the whole people—to the poor man as well as to the rich. What benefit would the masses of the people derive from the lands if devoted to agricultural colleges? How many of the sons of poor farmers would learn farming in these colleges? Not one in a thousand. The place to learn farming was between the handles of the plow. Why should he be taxed for the scientific education of a kid-glove farmer who would look down on poor men and scorn to speak to them? The public lands should be reserved for actual settlers. It was as much a steal to bestow these lands on these colleges as to give them to railroads or private corporations. He could not believe in a Congress that would vote for such a report, and he warned them that the farmers would never indorse such action. The poor men desired these lands to be left for their children to occupy in the years to come. They should be left to actual settlers.

Prof. Reed, of the Missouri Agricultural College, gave a history of the scientific application to the practical arts of life, and contended that there never had been a grant of land made that produced such beneficent results. He believed the public lands should be devoted to the maintenance of agricultural colleges. The Morrill bill did not affect the interests of homestead settlers.

Mr. Anthony, of Kansas, did not believe the action of Congress sprung from the people. [Applause.] He was in Washington when the scheme was begun. Congress and the farmers who urged it were Presidents and agents of agricultural colleges. They were the farmers who were asking Congress to place the last acre of the public lands in Territorial control. The same attempt to indorse the swindle was made at the St. Louis Congress, and it failed. Now they came again with resolutions almost in the same language, and tried to force them through that body. Agricultural colleges had failed to accomplish the objects for which they were established. What were the fruits of the ten millions of public lands given away to support these institutions? Did the gentleman from Missouri contend that his institution was a success? That was the college over which Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire was invited to preside, because he was versed in stock-raising and Credit Mobilier stock. [Applause and laughter.] He knew nothing of agriculture, and was a sample of the men who ruled over these colleges. All the Presidents of these institutions, with the exception of the President of the Ohio College, claimed in Washington that the colleges were intended to teach the classics instead of agriculture. These colleges were intended to educate farmers' sons to be to agriculture what theological colleges are to the pulpit. Did the farmers find any such colleges? The object of the colleges was perverted.

Prof. Reed excused the deficiencies of the colleges, on the ground that they were not established long enough to be perfect.

Mr. Stephens, of Indiana, moved to lay the reports on the table, to be called up at the pleasure of the Congress. The motion prevailed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. Poole, of Indiana, from the Miscellaneous Committee, reported on a resolution recommending the purchase direct from the manufacturer of farming implements, to the effect that the matter might safely be left to the discretion of the local clubs. Adopted.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The same Committee recommended the adoption of the Milliken resolution, published yesterday, condemning the Eight-Hour law, and requesting Congress to repeal it.

Mr. Papin, of South Carolina, did not think the law interfered in any way with agriculture, and they should not touch it.

Mr. Parker, of Illinois, believed the law was an injury to farmers. It might work well enough in trades, but when a farm-hand insisted upon obeying the law it frequently resulted in loss and disaster.

Mr. Milliken, of Ohio, believed the question of labor was more important than that of transportation. All laws regulating labor were the curse of the land. Employers and employes should be left to make their own bargains. There were combinations and organizations controlling labor just as there were monopolies controlling capital. The eight-hour law had raised the price of coal, of agricultural implements, and of everything the farmer consumed. The farmer had to pay the piper. The law making eight hours a legal day's work in Government employment simply indorsed the action of the trades unions and the Communists, who claimed a man should not work more than eight hours out of twenty-four. He believed that law cost the farmers $100,000,000 a year. Was not that a fit subject for the consideration of an Agricultural Congress? They were oppressed by railroads, but they were under the worse tyranny of the eight-hour law. The producing classes were robbed by the law, which added 25 per cent to the cost of what they purchased.

Mr. Stephenson, of Indiana, did not think the law affected farmers, and the proposition to repeal the law came with a bad grace from a Congress of working farmers. They had enough to do to fight the railroads, without undertaking to fight the workingman.

Mr. Milliken thought the workingmen and the poor were oppressed by the law, and he meant to cast no reflections on workingmen. The law was unjust in principle to all classes. All business and employment should be left entirely free and untrammeled by laws whether of the Government, of trades-unions, or Communists. Such laws and combinations were improper and villainous, and more oppressive on the poor than on the rich. Capitalists could afford extortion. The poorer classes could not.

Mr. Poole, of Indiana, did not think the law made much difference outside of Government work, because men made their own bargains any way.

Mr. Stillson, of Wisconsin, did not think they should pass a resolution arraying workingmen against them. He agreed with the sentiment of the resolutions, but believed they were unwise at that time. He moved to indefinitely postpone the report.

Mr. Stephenson, of Indiana, did not see the necessity of passing a resolution that would take every workingman's vote from them when they wanted the same votes to help elect legislators and Congressmen who would regulate railroads. The interests of the farmers and laboring men were identical, and they should do nothing to alienate the one from the other.

Mr. Sulton, of Illinois, understood that the Congress was in the interest of agriculture, and he believed the law discriminated against farmers. It drove the rural population to cities and towns. Workmen voted with their employers—railroads and other corporations. If they wanted votes, they should depend upon farmers.

Mr. Anthony, of Kansas, believed the Congress was engaged in what they were condemning in the laboring classes—endeavoring to enhance the value of their labor and products. The workingman had a right to sell his labor to the best advantage. The resolutions were supremely buncombe.

The report of the Committee, including the resolutions, were voted down by an overwhelming majority.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, offered a resolution endorsing the James River and Kanawha Canal in connection with the improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, and requesting Congress to make appropriations therefor. Referred to the Committee on Transportation.

RAILROAD PASSES.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to confer with the railroads, and solicit the usual reduced fare courtesies to the members of the Congress.

Mr. Dalton, of Illinois, believed the resolution was inconsistent with the intentions of the Convention. They should ask no courtesies, nothing but justice. The passage of the resolution would destroy the essential objects of the Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, did not come there to destroy the good feeling between the railroads and the farmers, and the rejection of courtesies they might get from railroads would evince a disposition of senseless prejudice.

Mr. Bliss, of Vermont, believed the neglect of the Congress to seek the usual courtesies would be throwing down the gauntlet to the railroads without any particular necessity for so doing.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, told of the representatives of 100 Granges in Iowa who waited on the railroad agents in Chicago, requesting liberal rates for carrying grain to Chicago, on the ground that there would be much suffering if the appeal was refused. It was refused, and they might as well ask of a hungry wolf.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, did not believe the Congress could be influenced by a free ride. He had seen members of Legislatures with their pockets filled with passes to prevent them from regulating railroads.

Mr. Martin was opposed to the whole system of bribery, corruption, and deadheadism. The issue of a free pass was not a courtesy; it was an attempt to get something for nothing and he was against legislative and other passes.

Mr. Dalton, of Illinois, warned them that the people were distrustful of every man with a railroad pass in his pocket, and how could they return and meet the accusation that they received courtesies from the enemy of the people. So soon as they adopted the resolution, the utility of the Congress was at an end.

Mr. Duke, of Virginia, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion prevailed,—30 to 20,—many not voting.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Congress reassembled. New delegates from Alabama, Virginia, and Kansas were reported, and William B. Burl, representative of the Kanawha Canal, admitted to a seat.

A communication from the Secretary of the Centennial Commission, asking the co-operation of the Congress in the exhibition in 1876, was ordered on file.

Mr. Pepin, of South Carolina, offered a resolution looking to the formation of turnpike railroads. Referred.

Mr. Overman, of Illinois, offered a resolution recommending the planting of forest trees and osage orange hedges wherever practicable. Referred.

RAILROAD PASSES AGAIN.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia, moved to take from the table the resolution to appoint a Committee to confer with the railroads and ask for reduced rates home.

The motion prevailed—36 to 24, and after an hour's discussion, in which the speeches of the morning were repeated, the resolution was again lost—30 to 26.

TRANSPORTATION.

The report of the Committee on Transportation was read by Mr. Flagg, as follows:

The cheap transportation of persons and property is a national necessity. Our country is immense, and its climate, productions, and wants very varied and diverse in its different parts. The eminent thinker, Dr. Draper, in his "Civil Policy of America," has stated that he regards cheap transportation, even looking at it simply as a means of commingling, fraternizing, and unifying our population as a natural necessity. Even more true, if possible, is the statement that the greatest good of the masses of the people is to be subserved by furnishing all articles whose production is local, but whose consumption is general and necessary, at the lowest possible cost of transportation. Eight States in the Northwest produced 800,000,000 bushels of cereals in 1872—80 bushels for every man, woman, and child of its population, and enough, properly distributed, to feed the whole 40,000,000 of the nation, while the East had not grain enough to last her more than three months of the year, and the four Southern States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida required 50,000,000 of bushels more grain than they grew. Pennsylvania has exhaustless mines of coal. Massachusetts, with her immense factories, has none. The Southern States have a soil eminently adapted to the production of cotton and sugar, articles sought and needed by all portions of the more Northern States. Missouri has her immense mines of iron, whose manufacture and use goes everywhere. The Pacific Coast has her mines, her wheat, and her minerals valuable to all. To fetch and carry these raw products, and the secondary products of their manufacture, from producer and consumer, at the lowest cost, is the most worthy and most desirable object of the day. It will remove an oppressive burden that now rests like an incubus upon the producing interests of the country, and give cheap food, cheap fuel, and cheap clothing to the people everywhere. In examining into this subject we find that in the first place the present avenues for freight and transportation are insufficient, or at least as now organized and operated do not do their proper work. Our water routes are obstructed by falls and rapids that are not overcome; by shoals and sand-bars that are not removed, and for months of the year are blockaded by ice or by low water. The railways, being used both for passenger and freight transportation, can carry only relatively small amounts of freight, and both water and railway routes are blocked by an insufficiency of warehouses, elevators, and other modes of transferring freight at our principal inland and seaboard cities. We find, moreover, that rates charged by transportation companies are exorbitant, as compared with the necessary cost, and are even prohibitory in their character at points remote from the great markets. While Mr. Quincy and Mr. R. R. Jefferson have demonstrated that it is possible to carry a bushel of grain from St. Louis or Chicago to the seaboard by rail for 6 cents, and we believe 10 cents per bushel is ample to do so, the statutes show that during the last five years the charges for such carriage have averaged over 31 cents from Chicago, and over 37 cents from St. Louis, or from three to five times the necessary cost. The rates by water, whilst considerably lower, are still much above the necessary cost, and in the northern part of the country are imperative during the winter season. The charges of elevators and other warehouses have at many points been also exorbitant and oppressive. Thus, in seasons of plenty, the producer finds the price of his products reduced below the cost of production, and in seasons of scarcity the consumers must pay unwarrantable and unbearable prices for the necessaries of life. Not only this, but inasmuch as the seaboard prices, except in cities of local scarcity, fix the producers prices at his own locality, the result is that the high prices of freight are a cause of loss to the producer, even upon what he sells at home. With an immense region of wheat and other grain-growing country opening up in the Northwest, these evils to our special farming interests threaten to be greatly aggravated and increased in the future. We may add that the unjust discriminations of railroad corporations have aggravated and intensified this evil. Discriminations are unduly exciting and building up the prosperity of competing points, and depressing and destroying that of other points. Real estate is depreciated, manufactures and agriculture languish, and the country is even become depopulated by reason of unjust discriminations. In view of these facts, your Committee believe that due encouragement should be given to the opening of new routes, and the improvement of old ones, so as to furnish transportation at cheap rates between all parts of the republic. Among these, we would call attention to the following, which, from a cursory examination, seem to have more or less merit: The Niagara Ship Canal; the Caughnawaga & Champlain Canal route from the St. Lawrence to New York; the Fox River Canal, of Wisconsin; the James River & Kanawha through water line; the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois River improvement, the Atlantic & Great Western Canal, and the Mississippi and Apalachicola Canal along the Gulf coast. The Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads are already aided by grants of lands, and their construction it is believed secured, and we believe will be important means of relieving the pressure of transcontinental transportation. The scheme of the Eastern & Western Transportation Company also promises a valuable new through route from the Northwest to the Atlantic. We call attention to and ask an investigation of the merits of the narrow-gauge railroads, as much cheaper in their construction and operation then the existing railways; of freight tracks or railways adapted especially to cheap transportation, and of tram railways laid upon the common highways of the country, which we believe can be done at a cost not exceeding that of macadamized roads. We recommend that efforts be made and persevered in until all railway corporations shall be subject to the regulation of the General and State Governments, so as to insure the absolute and perpetual prohibition and prevention of extortionate charges and unjust discriminations. We recommend that all men who believe the rights of the people should be protected from the extortions and discriminations of transportation monopolies should unite in reforming the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of our National and State Governments by excluding therefrom the proprietors and servants of such monopolies. We deprecate, finally, the practice of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative officers in accepting favors from transportation corporations, whose interests are more or less in conflict with those of the people whom such officers were elected to serve.

The following resolutions were presented:

WHEREAS, We recognize the railroads of the country as an effective means of developing its agricultural resources, and as having an interest in common and inseparable with the country through which they pass; and

WHEREAS, We have in times past fostered and aided them by liberal charters and concessions, made by public and private parties, and still desire to encourage farther development of the railway system; therefore,

Resolved, That a fair degree of reciprocity would suggest that corporations having a common interest and public aid should in their turn endeavor to subserve the interests of the country through which they pass by charging fair rates for freight, and by the equitable and just treatment of all points along their lines.

Resolved, That, on the contrary, railroad corporations in many instances have been exorbitant in their charges, have discriminated unjustly between localities, and have failed to respond to the generous grants of power and moneys that have been given them by our national and local Governments.

Resolved, That the system adopted and now practiced in the building of railroads, the soliciting of stock subscriptions from individuals, corporations, and counties, and after receiving these subsidies to depress the value of said stock by forcing it upon the market and depressing its value to such an extent as to enable a few speculators to have control of the road, thereby depriving those who aided in its construction of all voice in its management, increasing its cost four or five times above the amount it would have cost if those managing it in the outset had had the foresight to have had the funds on hand at the start to build and equip the road, then requiring the producer and shipper to pay dividends upon the fictitious cost by charging excessive freight and passenger tariffs, operates most injuriously to the best interests of the farming class, and calls loudly for reform and restraint by adequate legislation.

Resolved, That we recommend all farmers to withhold their votes and their aid from railway corporations, unless it be fully conceded that corporations so aided are subject to regulation by the power incorporating them, and will not, after receiving the advantages conferred by public authority, claim the immunities of a private corporation.

Resolved, That we indorse, and will support, the doctrine promulgated by some of our courts, that a railway corporation receiving and exercising the State's right of eminent domain, and receiving aid raised by taxation from public authorities, has thereby accepted and admitted itself to be a corporation with a public function and subject to the power from which it has received its charter in the limitation of its rates; and

Resolved, That a railway being practically a monopoly, controlling the transportation of nearly all the country through which it passes, and that competition except at a few points cannot be relied upon to fix rates, that therefore it becomes the duty of the State to fix reasonable and medium rates, affording a fair remuneration to the transporters, and without being an onerous charge to the producer and consumer.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Belgium has succeeded in regulating the rates upon railways by government lines, we ask an investigation of the proposition to control the rates upon existing railways by trunk lines, and controlled by the State authorities, and run at uniform and cheap rates.

Resolved, That the consolidation of parallel lines of railways is contrary to public policy, and should be prohibited by law.

Resolved, That [illegible] a railway corporation owns or controls a line or lines in two or more States, it is the right and duty of the General Government to regulate the rates of freight and fare upon such lines, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States.

Resolved, That we recommend a thorough organization of local, county and State organizations for the purpose of reforming these great abuses, and dealing equal and exact justice to all men.

Prof. Brown, representing the Agricultural Department at Washington, believes there should be a greater diversity of labor in the Mississippi Valley. Much of the crude products should be consumed at home, and only the final products of labor should be shipped. While the workshops were 1,000 miles away, and the food of the West had to be shipped East to the consumers, whose products had to be transported back to the food-producers, the transportation-lines would be masters of the situation. If the West had spent half as much money in establishing manufactures as has been given to railroads, the transportation problem would have been solved, because their products would be consumed at home.

Mr. Stephenson, of Indiana, did not think the report even suggested a remedy.

Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota, said the committee had recommended water communication to compete with railways. He believed canal companies would be under the same influence, and be managed in the same way as railroads.

Mr. Milliken, of Ohio, believed there was a total misapprehension as to the product of cattle, swine, sheep, wheat, corn, and buckwheat, or to combine them in the production of provisions and breadstuffs. He adduced statistics to prove that the increase of population far exceeded the increase in provisions and breadstuffs. Illinois, for instance, increased her production of provisions 22 per cent, and her production of breadstuffs 14 per cent from 1860 to 1870, while in the same period her population increased 48 per cent. Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois produced in 1860 535,000,000 bushels of corn, wheat and rye, half the amount produced in the country, while in 1870 they produced only 470,000,000 bushels. In 1860 they produced 18,000,000 cattle and swine, and only 16,000,000 in 1870. The United States had, in 1850, 60,000,000 of cattle, swine, and sheep; in 1860, 81,000,000; in 1870, only 78,000,000. In 1850 she produced 715,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs; 1860, 1,000,000,000; in 1870, 1,075,000,000, an increase of only 75,000,000 during the last decade. From 1850 to 1860 the population of the country increased 22 per cent; from 1860 to 1870, 35 per cent. It would be seen, therefore, that the production of provisions and breadstuffs did not keep pace with the increase of population. The total number of persons in the United States, over 10 years of age, engaged in occupations was 12,505,923. Of these, 5,922,471 were engaged in agriculture, 2,684,793 in professional pursuits, and 2,707,421 in manufactures, mechanics, and mining. From this the political power of the farmers was apparent. Indiana had 505,000 head of stock more than Pennsylvania, and 19,000,000 more bushels of grain, yet the estimated value of the same products was $183,946,027 in Pennsylvania, and only $122,914,302 in Indiana. At the Pennsylvania values, the products of Indiana would be worth over $200,000,000. Why this difference? Were these products of Indiana in Pennsylvania, they would be increased $80,000,000 in value. The value of the products of Illinois, if all shipped to New York, would be increased over $100,000,000. He gave these figures to show the tribute paid by the products of the country for transportation.

His conclusions were: First, that, owing to the drawbacks under which agriculture suffered, it did not keep pace with the population of the country. Secondly, that it was abandoned for other pursuits; and third, that though there was a smaller supply for an increasing demand, yet the products of the land paid the producer less, because the profits were consumed by the carriers.

Mr. Harris, of Ohio, believed diversity of industry in the West would do away with much transportation.

Mr. Martin, of Indiana, did not believe in giving any more public lands to new routes. The Committee seemed to indorse the grant of lands to the Pacific Railroads, and to encourage other grants. He objected to this idea, promulgated in the report, that the Government should manage and regulate railroads.

Mr. Duke, of Virginia, did not believe what Mr. Quincy said as to the cheapness with which railroads could carry freight. The true solution of the trouble was to establish competing water-communication. They should open a canal around Niagara, and the Georgia & Virginia Canal. He did not agree with the gentleman from Ohio (Milliken), for seven Western States produced 113,000,000 of bushels more than they could consume. The East wanted that corn, and the reasons they could not get it was that the railroads had not the capacity to carry it. The present system of taxation was oppressive on the farmers of the West. The single State of Illinois, though not nearly as wealthy, paid one-third more taxes than the entire New England States. The agricultural States needed a more just system of taxation, and cheaper transportation. They would get the latter by establishing water competition. He advocated the immediate completion of the Virginia Canal.

Mr. Dalton, of Illinois, thought the fault lay in the judiciary of the country, which consistently held that railroad charters were contracts which the people had no right to abrogate, and that the Legislatures had no right to negotiate rates. In Illinois the railroads paid no attention to the law because of the decisions of the courts. What they should do was to make the judiciary feel that the railroads were taking the life-blood out of the people, and that the people demand that the courts shall decide that charters are not contracts, and that the Dartmouth College decision was not applicable to railroads. That was the remedy, and not for farmers to leave their legitimate business and engage in manufacturing. The courts should feel the power of the people.

Mr. Anthony, of Kansas, believed the report inconsistent in stating in one place that the railroads could not carry all the produce, and then blaming them for not doing so. He agreed with the report in everything but this, and believed the remedy lay in building new roads and canals instead of abusing the roads they had.

Mr. Granger, of California, believed the 6,000,000 of farmers should build railroads and run them.

Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, believed the fault lay in the system which permitted watering stock. The roads had fallen into the hands of sharpers, who manipulated them to their own advantage regardless of the interest of the agriculturists. They practised unjust discriminations and charged exorbitant rates. There should be no bitterness against railroads, but a calm statement of the grievances of the farmers.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, believed State Legislatures should pass laws prohibiting unjust discriminations. That was what his State had most to complain of. They should elect Legislators pledged to laws regulating railroads.

Mr. Flagg, of Illinois, believed the bitter expressions complained of in the report did not half express the strength of the feeling of the farmers of Illinois or Kansas against the railroads. The report, he thought, was too mild. There were railroad-delegates and agricultural demagogues, and they should beware of both.

Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, believed the report might be construed to mean that the Government should build railroads and run them.

Mr. Milliken, of Ohio, said the Committee had no intention of intimating that the Government should buy the railroads.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, not believing the Quincy or Ferguson propositions, wanted it stricken out, and the paragraph relating to the Pacific Railroads, and that reflecting on the judiciary.

Mr. Langdon, of Alabama, feared that if some relief were not given the country there would be violence, as the people everywhere were arrayed against the railroads. There was nothing in the report that would meet public expectation or grant relief. The fault was not so much in the railroads as in the men they sent to Congress, who were bought and sold like sheep in the shambles.

Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, moved to recommit the report to the Committee, and it was recommitted.

PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

Atlanta, Ga., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Congress reassembled at 8 p. m.

Messrs. Jones, of Georgia, Williams, of Indiana, and Stevens, of Minnesota, were made a Finance Committee.

THE REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION.

The Committee on Transportation returned its report, with amendments striking out the estimate of Quincy and Ferguson, and making the paragraph referring to Legislative control read as follows: "Railway corporations shall be subject to legislative control, so as," etc. After a long discussion, the report was adopted as amended.

The same Committee [illegible] passage of the resolutions indorsing the James River & Kanawha Canal, and asking Congress to proceed with the work. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The same Committee returned the resolutions presented by Mr. Lawton, of South Carolina, without recommendation, as they were likely to introduce politics in the Convention.

Mr. Wheeler, of Nebraska, said it was after 10 o'clock, and too late to go into another discussion, and he moved the resolutions be laid on the table. The motion prevailed.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The American Pomological Society was requested to classify the grape.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee; Vice-Presidents, D. Spurr, of Kentucky, A. Boyd, of Pennsylvania; Gov. R. W. Furness, Nebraska; Gen. Meredith, Indiana, W. Lawton, South Carolina, A. M. Garland, Ill.; Col. Charleton, Tenn.; Norman Coleman, Mo.; J. K. Hudson, Kan.; C. C. Langdon, Ala.; Eli Wilson, Wis.; Colman Younger, California; O. H. Jones, Ga.; G. M. Milliken, Ohio; O. S. Bliss, Vermont; W. S. King, Minn.; M. W. Phillips, Mississippi; W. N. Byers, Colorado; H. J. Walker, West Virginia; Henry E. Peyton, Virginia; Secretary, Chas. W. Greene, Tenn.; Treasurer, Joseph Pool, Ind.

At 11:30 p. m. the Congress adjourned until 8 a. m. to-morrow.

The attendance at the night session was reduced one-half. The delegates will be driven around Indianapolis to-morrow morning, and, in the afternoon, will finish up the business of the Congress.

THE KENT MYSTERY.

Interview with the Family of the Missing Man—The Letter from Benedict—His Disappearance Regarded as a Swindling Dodge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Your correspondent this afternoon visited the residence of the family of Richard B. Kent, the particulars of whose mysterious disappearance in Chicago were recently detailed in THE TRIBUNE, and learned the following new facts: Two days after young Mr. Fred started to Chicago in search of his father, a letter was received here from Benedict, the writer of the telegram, professing to give the promised particulars of Mr. Kent's death. It is in lead-pencil, and is full of faults of grammar. The writer says that he was on the same train as Mr. Kent, and sat on a seat facing him. Mr. Kent suddenly became very ill, and purple blotches broke out all over his face. On reaching Chicago, Benedict called a coach and had Kent removed to a house in the suburbs. He then summoned physicians, who pronounced it a case of small-pox. After lingering two weeks, Mr. Kent died, and Benedict procured a burial certificate, and had him decently interred at his own expense. Benedict adds that Mr. Kent had no effects, except a small valise, which was buried with him. The letter is dated Omaha, but post-marked elsewhere.

Mr. Kent's first wife died, leaving him three sons. A few years ago he married a widow with also three sons. Recently the second wife died, bequeathing all the property, consisting of real estate in Melrose, which she had received from her first husband, to Kent in trust for her children. It is known that Kent has raised considerable money on the property, and those who know him best believe that his pretended disappearance is a dodge to swindle his step-children. They say that the small-pox story is preposterous, as Kent had the disease in virulent form once before. He seems to have endeavored to prepare the family for what had happened, as about two weeks previous to his journey he remarked that he had been in a house where there was a case of small-pox, and said he thought he would catch it. A few days subsequently he said he thought he was going to be paralyzed.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 29—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	30.26	47	N. E., fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.05	52	E., gentle.	Light rain.
Cairo	29.99	71	E., light.	Clear.
Chicago	30.09	43	N., high.	Thre'ten'g.
Cincinnati	30.03	71	N. E., light.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.04	59	N. E., fresh.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.94	60	S., gentle.	Light rain.
Detroit	30.15	47	E., fresh.	Light rain.
Duluth	30.07	38	Calm.	Clear.
Escanaba	30.31	38	N., fresh.	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.27	45	N., gentle.	Fair.
LaCrosse	30.30	45	N. E., fresh.	Fair.
Marquette	30.34	35	N., fresh.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.26	38	N. E., brisk.	Clearing.
Omaha	29.99	68	N. E., gentle.	Thre'ten'g.
Pembina	30.34	47	N. E., high.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.25	43	N. E., fresh.	Fair.
Toledo	30.11	43	N. E., brisk.	Light rain.
Yankton	30.07	54	N. E., brisk.	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Middle States and Lower Lakes, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, falling temperature, higher barometer, partly and increasingly cloudy weather and occasional rain. For New England and Canada, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, rising barometer, clear and cooler weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago.

Illinois Editors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 29.—A large meeting of citizens was held this evening at the Citizens' Association Rooms, to prepare a fitting welcome for the Illinois Editorial Convention, which assembles in this city June 11 and 12. Arrangements are to made for an excursion on the river, a banquet, operatic performance, etc., and everything done by our people that can contribute to the enjoyment of the guests.

Convention of Insane Asylum Superintendents.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The Association of the Medical Superintendents of Insane Asylums of the United States and Canada continue in session in this city to-day. Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the place for the next annual meeting in May next. The Association will adjourn to-morrow night.

THE COURTS.

The Equities of Liquor Selling—Chapin & Gore Want to Enjoin the City.

The "Republic" Creditors to Get a Dividend of 25 Per Cent—The Accounts.

Chumasero's Friends Take a Hand in the Shanahan & West Business.

A Novelty in Tax-Certificates Litigation—The Lehman Estate for Partition.

Claims Allowed Against the "Lamar"—The Scott Estate—Bankruptcy Matters.

Before Judge Farwell, yesterday morning, Mr. Assy made his application for an injunction restraining the city from interfering with Messrs. Chapin & Gore's liquor business during the pendency of the suits recently appealed. The counsel alluded to the fact that the greater portion of Messrs. Chapin & Gore's business was made up of the rush of thirsty theatre-goers after the play is over. He referred to the various events in the case,—the passing of the 11 o'clock ordinance, its going into effect as law, Chapin & Gore's three appearances before Banyon, and their appeal to a higher court. The main points of the argument for the injunction were based on the destructive nature of the ordinance as regarded the business it contracts; that there is no real advantage to the city to press the matter until after the undecided point is settled; ... city cannot suffer by granting an injunction, inasmuch as it would be able to sue upon infractions of the law after, as immediately upon, their occurrence; that the license contains a provision of right to sell liquors from July 1, 1872 to that date 1873, to be "subject to such ordinances as are now and may be hereafter in force:" that such latter provision is not a reserved right to the city, to pass any ordinance it pleases, but merely a right to pass such ordinance as the citizens may require,—that is, a reasonable ordinance. Mr. Assy then drew a distinction between the 11 o'clock law and the Sunday law, characterizing the latter as involving a violation of morals, while the first stands upon a naked, positive obligation to obey what the Common Council commands; and urged that the city has no power to pass a law which the necessities of the citizens do not require, and that when such necessity is swept away the ordinance itself falls. The State laws, he argued, give the city a right to issue licenses for one year, and such law ought to protect the receiver of the license as well as the granter. The granting of licenses is done with a view of first: increasing the revenue; and second, as a quasi-police measure. Taking the license in view of a contract, Mr. Assy asked What right has the city to make a change in the same after its issue? arguing that if the city can restrain liquor-sellers from transacting business during certain hours, it can also restrain them from selling during a longer time than an hour every day. It has no right to make any change other than what the public necessity produces, and no such necessity exists in the present case. Mr. Assy concluded by stating that he asked for the injunction solely on the merits of the unconstitutionality and unreasonable nature of the ordinance, and to ascertain whether the city has power to make such ordinances, and whether such parties as his clients can be protected from vexatious suits or not.

Gen. Stiles followed, on behalf of the city, and stated that the reasonableness of the ordinance was fully believed in by the Common Council. Complainants stand in a position similar to that of hundreds of others in the city, who might put in similar claims with regard to the ordinance's unreasonable character. There is no short-cut for Messrs. Chapin & Gore; they must await the slow action of the Courts. He had looked in vain for a precedent to the present application, but had been able to find no single instance. The power of the Common Council to make the law is unquestioned; they are allowed to license, regulate and restrain" liquor-sellers, and the ordinance in question is a regulating and restraining ordinance. He considered that there was no argument in complainant's case, and he too had been unable to produce an authority in support of his application.

After some further remarks by the counsel for the complainant, the Court decided to take the matter under advisement.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

The meeting of creditors of the Republic Insurance Company, to declare a dividend, took place in the United States District Court room, before Register Hibbard, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Payson, the Assignee, read the statement of accounts, by which it appeared that the following was the state of affairs:

Balance on hand May 1 instant	$148,880.67
Received since on capital stock	34,889.46
Received since from costs of suits	856.38
Received since from interest	89.70
Received since from bills receivable	8,323.95
Received since from sundry accounts	194.35
Total	$193,244.51
Expenses	$ 9,024.94
Balance in hand	184,219.57—$193,244.51

The balance is distributed as follows:

In Second National Bank	$ 90,066.65
In National Bank of Illinois	85,884.72
In currency and checks in office	2,268.20
In certificates of deposits for costs	6,000.00
Total	$184,219.57

Mr. Payson read the following statement:

AMOUNT OF CLAIMS PROVED AND ALLOWED TO DATE.

For certificates of indebtedness		$710,740.24
Loss by fire (no certificates)		37,545.46
Return premiums on policies canceled		4,978.78
Miscellaneous claims		5,393.29
Total		$758,657.77
Less certificates of indebtedness proved and involved above, which are deposited with the Assignee as collateral security for an equal amount due on stock assessments, the dividends when collected to be credited on stock		136,919.46
Leaving balance of claims allowed		$621,738.31
Claims not proved up (certificates of indebtedness)	$59,902.31	
Other claims, estimated	25,000.00	
		84,902.31
		$706,640.62
To make a 25 per cent dividend on $758,657.77 requires		$189,664.44
On $621,738.31, balance of claims proved, deducting those deposited for collection		$155,434.58
The amount of cash on hand this date as per statement filed		$178,219.57

The account and statement were formally submitted to the meeting, with the recommendation to pay a dividend of 25 per cent, which was agreed to, and a dividend at that rate was duly declared.

Register Hibbard stated with regard to claims not now in, that where claims were made within the next few days, say six days at the outside, the dividends will be payable on them, provided that there is no objection made.

The dividend will be payable on the 15th of June.

CHUMASERO'S FRIENDS HAVE AN INNINGS.

Another petition to the District Court, in the District Court, in the matter of Shanahan & West, was yesterday filed, as follows:

The undersigned, creditors of Shanahan & West, respectfully represent that they believe it for the best interest of all parties to the above proceeding that the stock in trade of said debtors be sold with all convenient speed, by John T. Chumasero, Provisional Assignee, under the direction of the Court, and that we have full confidence in the ability, integrity, and business management of the said Chumasero as such Assignee, and are fully satisfied with the manner in which he has so far discharged the duties of said trust.

BARTLETT, BERRY, REED & CO.,
KELLOGG, HUBBARD & CO.
Per MCCLELLAN & HODGES.

MAY 28, 1873.

The total indebtedness of Shanahan & West, claimed by West & Manning, is $23,996.74.

The amount represented by the parties petitioning for the continuance of sale at retail, and for the removal of the Assignee, is as follows, viz:

Oberholzer & Keefer	$2,965.62
Field, Leiter & Co.	337.01
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	1,600.33
S. H. Peck	275.00
Richards, Shaw & Winslow	459.52
L. Stern	188.69
Total	$5,716.19

Amount represented asking for sale forthwith, and expressing approval of the management of the Assignee:

Bartlett, Berry, Reed & Co.	$ 3,059.04
Kellogg, Hubbard & Co	2,862.11
L. M. Bates & Co.	4,127.85
J. V. Farwell & Co.	4,270.34
C. W. & E. Pardridge	399.73
Shoyer & Co.	303.50
Rosenfeld, Munser & Co.	445.63
Ninth National Bank	954.00
Total	$16,097.52

The Assignee submits the result of three days' sale as follows: 26th, $84.14; 27th, $40.85; 28th, $28.10. Total, $153.09. Expenses, $52.50; discount, $38.07; leaving a net profit of $62.50, netting over 20 per cent.

TAX CERTIFICATES.

In the Superior Court James Rutherford files his bill for an injunction restraining Louis Blohm and D. G. Hamilton from selling, assigning, or parting with the title to or possession of certain tax certificates. Complainant avers that he is the owner in fee simple and is in possession of Lots 1 and 2 in Block 6 in School Section of Chicago; that on the 7th of August, 1871, the Board of Public Works made a report to the Common Council recommending the laying of a gas service pipe along Depuyster street, between Halsted and Desplaines streets, to connect with the main gas pipe in Desplaines street; that a warrant issued to the City Collector for the collection of the assessment; that complainant's property was, in June, 1872, returned by the City Collector to the County Treasurer, as delinquent for the amounts of said assessment, and the lots were sold to said Louis Blohm on Nov. 8, 1872, for the satisfaction of a judgment obtained against them by the County Treasurer, and tax certificates were issued to him stating that the tax deeds would be issued to him if, at the expiration of ten years, said lots were redeemed. Complainant states that the pipes for which said assessment was levied connect with the main gas service-pipe, owned by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, a private corporation; that neither the City of Chicago, nor the public, have any interests in or control over said main pipe; that no connection can be made with it save by permission of the said company; that the pipes can only be used in the event of the parties owning lots abutting on said street should desire to have gas in their houses, and made arrangements with the company; that complainant does not desire to use gas in his house, nor does he desire or expect to make arrangements with the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, but charges that whether he uses gas or not, or whether he obtains gas from the said company or not, is a matter in which neither the City of Chicago nor the public have any interest whatever; that there were not, at the time of the passing of said ordinance, nor at any time, any specifications whatever for the laying of said service-pipe on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, and that no specifications for such work were ever prepared by such Board; that it is the duty of said Board, in cases of improvements to be made by special assessment, after advertising, to let the contract for doing the work to the lowest responsible bidder, which necessary ceremony was; in this case, dispensed with; but, on the contrary, said pipes were put in by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company under a private arrangement with said Board, and that the work cost 50 per cent more than it would have done had it been let out to private parties; that said pretended assessment, and all the subsequent proceedings, and said tax certificates, are null and void, and that complainant learns that one D. G. Hamilton has some interest in said tax certificates, wherefore he makes him and Blohm parties defendant to his suit, and asks that they may be enjoined, etc.

THE LEHMANN ESTATE.

Justine Lehmann and Frederick Lehmann, sons of Frederick Lehmann, deceased; Alfred A. Oscar, Aquila E. Annette, and Emma Lehmann, the last six of whom are minors, by Marie Lehmann, their guardian and next friend, file a petition in partition, in the Superior Court, against Conrad Seipp, Valentine Spaeth, Joseph Trott, August Frank, Henry Reitz, Jacob Mueller, and Jacob Beck, of the following property of which Frederick Lehmann was seized at the time of his death, on the 12th of July, 1872, viz: Lots 3 to 22 inclusive, and 24 to 29 inclusive, in Johnson's Subdivision of part of the S. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 27, T. 39 N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M.; all that part of Lot 1 of the Assessors' Subdivision of S. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 27, T. 39 N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M., lying E. of a line drawn from the point of intersection of E. line of Broadway avenue extended to the S. line of said Lot 1, and from said point due N. to N. line of said Lot 1, excepting all that portion of said Lot 1 lying E. of W. line of roadway of the Illinois Central Railroad; Lot 16 in Iglehart's Subdivision of part of the S. E. fractional quarter of Sec. 27, T. 39 N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M.; and that part of Lot 2 in Assessors' Division of S. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 27, T. 39 N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M., bounded as follows: Commencing on S. line of said Lot 2 at point of intersection of said S. line of said Lot 2, with E. line of a certain 12 foot alley, said point of intersection being 501 6-10 feet easterly from W. line of said S. E. fractional quarter of said Section 27, measuring on south line of said Lot 2, thence northwesterly on a line which is the continuation of the easterly line of the aforesaid alley to a stake on the north line of said Lot 2, thence easterly to the westerly line of land of the I. C. Railroad, thence southeasterly along the westerly line of land of said railroad company to south line of said Lot 2, thence west to the place of beginning.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The Leary forgery case, in which it was charged that D. J. Leary, an attorney, altered a note held by him, given by one Swanson, from one year to one day, was up, yesterday morning, on motion for new trial. The man Holson, who was alleged, in the affidavit lately filed, to be able to give additional testimony, not being produced in court, the motion was argued on the evidence already before the court, and taken under advisement.

Nels Holderson, on Wednesday convicted of the larceny of a hat, was yesterday sent to the County Jail for one week.

Peter Sandstrom was charged with stealing money, the property of a room-mate. The evidence seemed to establish nothing except that the men were on a friendly spree at the time. Verdict, not guilty.

John Lawlor, Thomas Kelly, and John O'Brien, charged with larceny of a watch, jewelry, and clothing, from the residence of Dr. Fleming, on the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, were tried. They were charged with getting into the house through the open transom of the door, and abstracting the articles in question under circumstances already detailed. The evidence was considered insufficient, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The Court adjourns over until to-morrow, in respect to Decoration Day.

THE SCOTT ESTATE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It appearing that one undivided half of certain property in Pensylvania, now held by the Assignees of Messrs. Munn, Norton & Scott, the legal title being at the time of the bankruptcy of said firm in George L. Scott, was owned by John B. Sherman, the District Court yesterday made an order directing the Assignees to make a deed conveying said one undivided half to said Sherman within ninety days. Said lands consist of 150 acres in Corn Planter Township, Venango County; and 219 acres on the west bank of the Allegheny River, in the Township of Sandy Creek, said county and State.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Samuel B. Pursell yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy for adjudication of George W. Phillips, Jr., claiming as a creditor for $354.87, and alleging that Phillips has made a secret assignment of all his property, the particulars of which he conceals, and that he refuses to account for the disposal of his property or to pay his debts. The usual rule to show cause was made.

The National Watch Company, of Elgin, yesterday petitioned in bankruptcy for the adjudication of George P. Glaser & Co., claiming as creditors for $818.30, $687.75, and $349.30, and relating a number of other unpaid notes. The usual rule to show cause was issued. Geo. P. Glaser, one of the firm, has confessed the firm's insolvency.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE "LAMAR."

In the matter of the Lamar Insurance Company, before Judge Gary, yesterday, F. C. Hale, Special Master, made another report allowing the following claims, which Judge Gary ordered to be paid at the rate of 20 cents on the dollar, as previously agreed upon, viz.: Benjamin F. Feleri, $2,507.70; Frederick Eichner, $1,078.70; Charles M. Harris, $3,189.25; John S. Gould et al., $2,619.30; Joseph Dinet, $1,278.70; C. O. Sunderman, $1,602.08; Henry Biroth, for use of Charles Pfeifer, $2,146.70; A. H. Miller, $5,300; Robert Manson, $5,300; Homer N. Hibbard, $800; J. W. and J. H. Rood, $5,000; the Manistee Bridge Company, $4,000; Smeal, Rebanks & Co., for the use of J. A. Holmes, $2,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Louisa Schmidt was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Frederick Schmidt, under a bond, to be approved, of $5,000.

Fannie Schwartz was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Leopold Schwartz, and of the estate of the late Rosa Schwartz, under bonds, to be approved, of $50,000 and $30,000, respectively.

Andreas Deggeller was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Maria Deggeller, under a bond, to be approved, of $84,600.

Auguste Giese was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Christian Giese, under a bond, to be approved, of $3,000.

Theodosia T. Bean was appointed guardian of Eugene, her son.

Amalia Anderson was examined before a jury of ten, and found to be insane.

A warrant and venire were issued to try the alleged insanity of Lena Johnson and Mary Snyder.

The bastardy case of Jennie Cool v. Timothy Casey was dismissed for want of prosecution; a similar case, brought by Leonore Cusick against Thaddeus Healy, was dismissed by agreement.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the Circuit Court, Thomas A. and Matson Hill commenced a suit in covenant against F. W. Tourtellotte and H. N. Eldridge, to recover the amount of $700 due them for rent from defendants of two front rooms, in the second story of 401 Wabash avenue, occupied by defendants as a law office.

Jacob A. Henry files an affidavit in attachment in the Circuit Court against Samuel L. Keith, who, he says, owes him the sum of $6,626.28 upon two promissory notes. Said Samuel L. Keith is not a resident of the State of Illinois, but is living in Quebec, Lower Canada, wherefore affiant prays for a writ of attachment upon any goods which may be found of his in this State.

Maria L. Schultz petitions the Circuit Court for power to foreclose mortgage on Lot 4, in John Gunzenhawsen's Subdivision of Lots 71 to 79, inclusive, of Block 3, in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago.

CORRECTION.

In our yesterday's report we were made to speak of Mr. Wm. Hansbrough, in connection with the Great Western Insurance Company, as bankrupt. Of course it was the Company, and not Mr. Hansbrough, that the term was intended to be applied to.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—C. H. Upton, Assignee of Great Western Insurance Company, v. Abraham D. Titsworth; assumpsit, $500.—Same v. C. D. Woodard et al.; bill to foreclose mortgage.—Same v. Harlan H. Peck; same.—Martin L. Sykes, Jr., v. Thomas Hayes; ejectment, $500.—J. R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, v. R. S. King; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—7,122—Appeal. 7,123—Chapin & Gore v. City; bill for injunction. 7,124—Emily L. Ford v. D. James Leary; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,125—Thomas A. and Matson Hill v. N. Eldridge and F. Tourtellotte; covenant, $700. 7,126—Appeal. 7,127—Michael L. Miller v. Gustavus Hessent; trespass on the case, $5,000. 7,128—Jacob A. Henry v. Samuel L. Keith; attachment, $6,626.28. 7,129—Appeal. 7,130—James Hamilton v. Singer Manufacturing Company; restored case. 7,131—Withheld for service. 7,132—Maria L. v. Adolph Schultz; petition to supply record. 7,133—Gustav v. Johanna, Carl, and Ida Schroeder; petition to foreclose mortgage.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,553—Ida L. v. Ben. K. Hodge; bill for divorce. 43,554—James Rutherford v. Louis Blohm and D. S. Hamilton; petition for injunction. 43,555—Appeal. 43,556—Justine Lehman et al. v. Conrad Seipp, Valentine Spaeth, Joseph Trott, August Frank, Henry Reitz, Jacob Mueller, and Jacob Beck; petition for partition. 43,557—H. W. Wetherell et al. v. Andrew Hanna, Jr., and Catherine Hanna; affidavit on attachment, $420. 43,558—Charles H. Bacheller v. Daniel A. Loring and E. Tilton; assumpsit, $600. 43,559—Lyman B. Frazier v. Daniel A. Loring and E. Tilton; assumpsit, $100. 43,560—George E. White v. Ernst Wiesderhausen; confession of judgment, $164.23. 43,561—Same v. Same; same, $180.97. 43,562—Same v. Same; same, $489.61. 43,563—Same v. Same; same, $129.38. 43,564—Appeal.

VIENNA.

The Financial Panic—Killing the Goose that Laid the Golden Egg—The Hotel-Harpies.

Vienna (May 10) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

There is a general disposition among the sufferers by the panic to reckon the Exhibition as the chief cause of the evil that has befallen them. This is not as absurd as attributing famines and pestilence to the influence of a comet in the sky, as people used to do, although readers in America might say so at first thought. The Exhibition has, no doubt, helped to produce the catastrophe; but it is only one of many causes, and probably only a subordinate one. Exaggerated estimates were formed in all business circles of the amount of trade it would bring to Vienna, the number of foreigners who would come, the quantity of money they would bring with them, and the good-natured stupidity with which they would submit to extortion and swindling. Having counted in advance the value of the golden eggs their goose was to lay, the greedy Viennese proceeded to kill her before she had fairly begun laying, by trying to make her lay bigger eggs and oftener than any goose, however obliging, was ever known to lay before. They have driven away thousands of strangers by their shameless charges, and have kept thousands of others from coming who would gladly have spent the summer here if they had not heard that it was like falling among thieves for a foreigner to go to Vienna during the Exhibition. So the prospect for the Viennese becoming rich this summer by "drawing off the skin of strangers over their ears," as one of the city papers expresses it, is not flattering, and many speculations built upon the supposed business to grow out of the Exhibition will not return the original outlay. The Viennese are the most mercurial of all people speaking the German language, and, like the French, go rapidly from one extreme to another. The magnificent attendance of strangers on the opening day, the dissatisfaction they expressed at the prices charged them, the small amount of money they spent, the haste they made to depart after the ceremonies of the inauguration, and worst of all the fact that so few came to take their places; all this, together with the dismal weather and the chaotic and unattractive condition of the Exhibition, produced a rapid transition from hope to despair among those who expected to find a mine of wealth in the great world's fair, and this, no doubt, precipitated the financial crash in the Bourse, which otherwise might not have come so soon.

The despair of the landlords and the stockholders in the great hotel companies does not excite any commiseration among strangers, it may be imagined, and even the Vienna papers express satisfaction that these harpies have so speedily come to grief. Night before last one hotel had over a hundred vacant rooms, and only six guests. Many establishments are making haste to lower their prices, hoping thereby to keep the guests that still remain. A room for which eight guldens a day was asked on the 1st, could be had yesterday for two. The comic papers have made the rapacity of the hotels and restaurant proprietors the subject of no end of satire and jest. In one of them there is a caricature, in which a waiter in a fashionable hotel presents a guest with his bill. It is about ten feet long, and the total is so enormous that the despairing victim leaps out of the window into the Danube Canal at the first sight of it. Here are the specimens of the squibs that fill the papers on this subject: A foreigner in one of the Exhibition restaurants, after paying three guldens for a glass of beer and a bit of cold meat, calls the waiter back, and, in a mysterious tone, asks, "Where am I?" "In the Exhibition, to be sure," answers the astonished waiter. "Ah, indeed," says the stranger, with a look of great relief, "I thought I was in the Abruzzi, among the brigands." One friend meets another in the Prater, and says, "Have you heard the news?" "No, what is it?" asks the other. "A regiment of infantry is to be stationed in the Exhibition grounds." "Pray, what for?" inquires No. 2. "There are so many robberies committed in the restaurants that the police require assistance," replies No. 1.

Coat-Thief Literature.

From the Boston Advertiser.

On Friday a postal-card was received at the office of *Old and New*, with a communication as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, May 22, 1873.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, "Old & New":

MY DEAR SIR: Having just Been released from a Short period of Confinement, I drop you this to inform you if you want that nice overcoat ($50.00) which was Professionally abstracted from that noble Edifice the Boston Public Library last Feb'y you can find it at the first "*Woodbinery*" on Broadway in that part of the "*Hub*" known as So. Boston where it is "*up the Spout*" for the trifling sum of 7.00—Just enough to enable me to reach my home in "*America's great Metropolis*," where they wanted use for 3 months. Just got out, Pray for me. "METROPOLITAN."

An application was at once made at the office of the Chief of Police, and Deputy Quinn and the Assistant Superintendent of Pawn-Brokers, Mr. Benjamin T. Gould, gave prompt attention to the matter. Mr. Gould went over, and, sure enough, recovered the coat. There is some good left in that coat-thief, certainly, for he gives evidence of it both by faith (asking Mr. Hale's prayers) and works (returning valuable property as cheap as could be expected).

—Any one who has been hugging the idea that the Celestials are not on their muscle should have been around yesterday when a fellow named Foster pulled Sing-gee's nose as they were wrangling over a wash bill. Sing-gee didn't submit more than a second before he shot out with his right and knocked Foster flat, and then stepped on him until the crowd interfered.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Parliamentary Session, and the Pacific-Railway Developments.

A Canadian Credit-Mobilier—American Gold Among the Kanucks.

The "Better-Times" Agitation, and Prince Edward Island—The Late Sir George Cartier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 24, 1873.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The Parliamentary session, which has now adjourned, has been, beyond question, the fiercest of the many fierce struggles which have characterized the practical working of the Confederation act in the Dominion Parliament. It is to be regretted that the personalities and general unpleasantness of Canadian politics had become proverbial before the day when Sir John A. Macdonald, by clever shystering, was enabled to grasp the reins of Government of a United British North America. The peculiarities distinguishing Kanuck legislators, and the marked characteristics of Canadian Parliament-halls, were not then, it is true, much heeded south of the lakes and line 49; but, in the Imperial Parliament, colonial questions were always held to be more boresome than Scotch game laws, or Irish University difficulties. The patriotically-minded inhabitants of the New Dominion, as soon as the scattered provinces had thus acquired a general title, hoped to see a wide statesmanship developed with the new necessities of the situation. They looked for good, even out of Galilee. After six years' experience, with every province of the Colonial Empire under one sway, with but one exception, and that on the eve of being included in the band of brothers, it is humiliating to confess that so far as political life is concerned, we stand to-day precisely where stood our forefathers. The arena of our conflicts has been enlarged, and the number of combatants has been increased; the prizes in the lottery are more valuable, and the mess of pottage for which we are occasionally bribed to betray the true interests of the country—and it is to be regretted that the bribe has more than once of late been accepted—is more highly seasoned. But human nature in this Dominion has remained the same. There were, indeed, a few, of the sanguine temperament, who would believe in an insurance canvasser and credit the gag of the book-peddler who hoped to see a better State of affairs. They pinned their faith on the progressive character of the race, forgetful of the fact that Darwin's philosophy allows for the work of several centuries in giving the mule his superiority over the more patient jackass. The events of the last two months may, with truth, be said to have effectually destroyed all such ideas. Those who had held them, ashamed of their previous weakness, are now among the loudest-voiced of the corner-shouters, and show themselves gifted with so vast a power of hind-sight that it is no longer remarkable that they failed to be able to look clearly ahead. The chief rock on which this blind confidence has gone to ruin is the developments that have been made public respecting the way in which the charter of

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

authorized by recent act of Parliament, and included in the terms of agreement on which British Columbia entered the union, has been bestowed. Black as are many of the pages of Canadian history, soiled as are the names of many of its most eminent men with the bribe-money of enterprises in which they bartered away the rights of the people for a song, there is no point on which the Canadian of to-day feels so bitterly sore as on the disgraceful frauds perpetrated in the matter of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The question has occupied much of the time of the Parliament; it has figured, sans intermission, in the editorial columns of the daily and weekly journals; it has furnished speakers matter and writers subjects through otherwise dry season. The memorandum of Oakes Ames was the godsend of American newspaper men,—the disclosures of the defeated clique of politicians who did not get the Pacific Railway contract have done the same kind service for us. The facts of the case are very brief. The Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, at the late election, was very anxious to succeed in its desire for re-election. Public opinion was, however, very evenly divided, and the result, no matter what might be said to the contrary in public, was acknowledged, in private, to be rather doubtful. In this dilemma, the vast powers conferred upon the Government respecting the bestowal of the charter and bonuses for the construction of the Pacific Railroad offered the easiest, as well as most tempting and sure means of eliciting support. What the result of the negotiations which took place was, a Mr. McMullin, of your city, has already stated to the world: He said, in brief, that the influence and

SUPPORT OF SEVERAL AMERICANS

had been enlisted in the undertaking, to the extent of rendering them willing to pay out the sum of $360,000 towards the election-fund organized by the Government for the purpose of carrying the war into Africa. With characteristic Scottish prudence,—there is a strong leaven of the canny Scot in every public man in the Dominion,—the Ministers resolved to use this money, first, to secure their own seats; second, to aid the success of their friends; and, third, to further the glory of God upon earth. Long before, however, the demands of the first had been supplied, the fund was exhausted, and the exigencies of the governmental hacks, no less than the glory of God, had to be carried elsewhere. The arrangement throughout was of the perfect Credit-Mobilier stamp, although time has yet to show who were the Oakes Ames, Schuyler Colfax, James Brooks, et al., of the party. The late Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks, undoubtedly was the first negotiator of the business,—his excellence as a Grand Trunk lobbyist, and in the regulation of the sea-draughts in the Windward Islands, of which he was at the time Governor, having endowed him with much experience. Sir Hugh Allan, the Montreal King, the owner of "Ravenscreft," a line of ocean steamships, little Christianity, but a vast deal of money, acted as figure-head, or rather the tube through which the very cute Yankees pored their stivers to assist in running an election in this country, not having enough to do to look after affairs in their own territory. The correspondence was published, but not in time to prevent the consummation of the dicker, and all Canada was thunderstruck with the disgrace that had come upon so many of its leading public men. Parliament convened, and the subject was mooted. The forms of debate here allowing the widest range of discussion on the "address," the sore was uncovered, and politicians who thought themselves statesmen, and statesmen who were one-third politician, roared themselves hoarse over the degeneracy of the times. But with no avail. The Government had calculated aright. It commanded a good working majority, and laughed at the philippics of the "honorable members in opposition." Nemesis has at last arrived. Provoked by the fact that their bomb-shell had thus miscarried, the opposition were incited to redouble their efforts. They dispatched their emissaries into every quarter on the search for information, and rummaged the most unlikely spots in the hope that some and still more damaging testimony would be secured. They were successful. The several letters of a criminatory character, showing but too clearly

THE GUILTY COMPLICITY

of the MacDonald Government with the scheme to buy up Canadian constituencies with American gold, were unearthed, and kept in readiness to be discharged at the right moment. Nothing could have been more effective for the purpose of influencing the national spirit. Talk of British gold raising the ire of the children of Columbia; the effect on the body politic of such a charge, and proved, too, would be as a gnat-sting compared with an elephant's kick when this nationality was assured that American gold has been used to help decide the settlement of pending national questions. The time for the use of these damaging paper-pellets soon came. Mr. Huntingdon, a member from the Province of Quebec, took charge of the assaulting battery. He is, at best, a very slow and somewhat ponderous speaker, and, having claimed to be of the stamp of "independent" members, his introduction of the charge may be considered a good strategic move of the Opposition. On the eventful afternoon when he introduced his resolutions asking that a committee be appointed to inquire into the charges, and alleging that he had conclusive proof to submit to such a body of their truth, he was doubly solemn, and spoke with a precision and slowness that acquired additional weight from the few pregnant observations he uttered. As he sat down, no movement was made by the other side of the House, and, amid the utmost excitement at this almost unexpected denouement, the resolution was lost by a fair majority. One can easily imagine the howls which went forth on the following day from the Opposition press throughout the whole Dominion. Silence was construed into a tacit admittance of guilt, and even the loyal country press had hard work to sustain their firmness, even when encouraged by the liberal use of such phrases as "silent contempt" and "unworthy of notice." Sir John evidently understood the cardinal points of the political figuring,—

ADDITION, DIVISION, AND SILENCE,—

and he practiced the latter to perfection. The howl was, however, too general to pass unheeded; and so, within a few hours after voting one motion down, a similar one, introduced by the Ministry, was agreed to. But there was the proviso in the second case, that the Committee should not meet for business until the second week in July,—thereby giving the Government an opportunity to tide safely over the present session, and a short breathing time after in which to prepare to face the music. But there was a point over which the Opposition were very much concerned. The papers on which they chiefly relied had not passed into the hands of the Legislature, and it was feared that, long before the second week in July, the whole batch would have been turned to ashes. There was but one way to guard against such a miscarriage, to take the necessary steps to impound the documents. To do this, it was necessary that a further resolution should be passed, directing the Committee to assemble at once for that purpose. The Hon. Mr. Huntingdon took charge of this motion, and was proceeding to urge it upon the House, seizing the opportunity afforded by a description of the papers to recite what he believed were some of the contents, when

A SINGULAR SCENE

took place. The Minister of Justice, which is the euphemistic title of the Premier, jumped to his seat, and, in excited tones, called the gentleman to order. "The honorable gentleman had no right to read evidence on a subject which had already been sent to another body for action," and so on. The Speaker ruled the point well taken, as, being a henchman of Sir John's, he was bound to do; but enough had been read to show what lay behind was of the utmost public importance. The motion prevailed, and, on the following day, the Committee met, and took charge of the valuable packet of letters. There is but one cry throughout the Dominion on the subject at present, and this is taken up by all parties, except those whose characters will be blasted by the exposure; and that is, "Oh for some bright, sharp newspaper-man [thief is a pretty hard word] who would just pitch-plaster that guardian, or sand-bag the young fellow who has charge of the documents, so that this foolish delay in publishing what the whole public have a right to know shall not take place." But we lack the enterprise which finds its congenial vent in such ventures. If all Canada is dishonest, and every interest is molded by the influence of American shin-plasters, the press is untouched. At least we think so, and with much partinacity assert the fact every other day, and once a week in all the religious sheets.

What has given the greater point to this agitation with reference to the Pacific Railroad bribery is the fact, of which there seems to be but little doubt, that, after all, the scheme won't float, and will be a failure. Sir Hugh Allan has now spent several weeks in London, and telegraphs back that, bonus or no bonus, $30,000,000 guarantee, and 50,000,000 acres of public lands, are alike useless. The British hand is in the breeches-pocket, but the deuce is, that it won't come out. While American capitalists, for a consideration, are willing to bear some $360,000 to make things pleasant for Canadian Ministers seeking re-election, they cannot be expected to subscribe $100,000,000, or one-half that sum; and it is out of our power to do so. If the mother-country, then, refuses to aid us, where are we? The question just now is a very exciting one.

"THE BETTER TERMS" AGITATION AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Aside from the railroad issue, no question is calling forth more discussion at the present time than the rearrangement of the financial basis of the Confederation, and the proposed admission of Prince Edward Island into the union. Readers of THE TRIBUNE will understand that, at the time of confederation passing from a visionary scheme into a fact, each of the several provinces of the New Dominion were liable for local debts, of varying amounts. They possessed, on the other hand, assets of considerable value. These were all estimated, and a balance struck, and, to make a fair one for all parties, a certain liability per head was fixed, and the different provinces given credit. Thus, the debt of the Province of Ontario assumed by the General Government amounted to $62,500,000; that of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and of New Brunswick, to other sums. Where the debt did not reach the pro-rata necessitated by the liabilities of some of the provinces, the money was placed to the credit of the more fortunate province. It was but a short time—some two years—after the establishment of the Confederation, when Nova Scotia wanted "better terms" and got them, her influence in parliamentary divisions being the deciding weight. Then came New Brunswick, but with scarcely so fortunate a result. However, after ceaseless agitation, extending over several months, this province has secured the passage of a statute which secures to her an additional income every year of $150,000. The grant is cloaked under the specious garb of compensation for losses which the province will suffer owing to the operation of certain provisions of the Washington Treaty; but, in reality, it is a pure bonus to the discontented factories of that province. Of course, whether this is or is not the right view of the matter, it is that one which all the other provinces take, and the one they will urge when, in their turn, they come knocking at the Treasury-doors for more milk from the Government cow. Certain it is, that this will be the case, within a few months, of the new Province of Manitoba. A movement is on foot, and is altogether likely of success, to extend the boundaries of this province in the northwest, in all directions save one, and that to the south. It would be extended in that direction also if it were not for the fact that a certain Uncle Sam holds a title to the land, and calmly laughs at ejectment-notices served by our red-coats. The boundaries of the province are to be enlarged so as to reach to Hudson's Bay,—thus securing a harbor for at least three months a year,—and to Ontario, and also westward. The argument that it would cost no more for government salaries and the panoply of state if the area of the province was 100,000 miles instead of 10,000 miles, is a good one. The provincial governments in that territory, all with

SATIN-BREECHED LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS,

would tend to bring the whole system of local self-government into obloquy and contempt, whereas one Grand Bashaw for the whole territory, drawing but one salary, and doing nothing for that, will fulfill all the requirements of the onerous position. The terms offered to the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, to induce them to give their acceptance to the offer of admission into the union, are in keeping with that utter disregard of future possibilities of demand upon the public exchequer which is characteristic of the efforts of the present Government to secure lustre and glory for itself by an endeavor to signalize its reign with a complete engulfment of the entire range of North American Provinces into the confederation.

THE ARTICLES OF UNION

are thirteen in number, and, succinctly stated, cover the following points: That, in view of the present large expenditures of the Dominion, the colony shall be authorized to incur a debt amounting in the aggregate to $4,701,050, being a per-capita rate of $50, and shall receive, in advance, interest on such amount of indebtedness as she shall be entitled to receive, but shall not have incurred; but that, on all excess of indebtedness, the province shall pay interest. The Government of Prince Edward Island is peculiar in that it possesses no lands. Unlike the other provinces, which own fertile stretches of boundless prairie, or timber-lands, or richly-stored mineral tracts, the little island is held entirely by a proprietary. To give the people an interest in their own soil, the General Government is authorized to furnish annual sums of $45,000, until $800,000 is reached, for the purchase of lands from large proprietors. The Dominion agrees to furnish the sum of $30,000, and a grant of 80 cents per head of the population, 94,071, for the support and carrying on of the General Government and Legislature of the island, and also to defray the expenses of certain other services, properly belonging to the purview of the central power. The representation in the House of Commons is fixed at six members,—the same number given to all the smaller provinces recently taken under the fold of the new Government; and the present Legislature is continued until its natural decease. Such, stripped of verbiage, are the provisions under which the taught little island is asked to enter into confederation. They are calculated to work to the satisfaction of the 94,000 inhabitants,—rather less than one-fourth of the inhabitants of your own city. Fancy a Lieutenant-Governor, with all the accoutrements of "His Excellency," and a staff, a Legislature, with two branches, a Supreme, and District, and Circuit Courts, State railways, and a steam ferry-boat, all provided for the benefit of one-fourth of the citizens of Chicago! But provinces have rights which must be respected, and, if the population of any one shall happen to be small, it is of no consequence to the general issue. The expenditures of the province for a recent year were $335,000; the receipts, somewhat less. The total imports represented a value of $2,000,000; the exports, $1,580,000.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE CARTIER.

The intelligence received here by cable of the death of Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart., one of the finest French-Englishmen that ever lived, has created a profound impression. The deceased Baronet occupied a most important position in public affairs for years. He was the acknowledged leader of the French Canadians, until towards the last, he became too Anglicised to suit their views, and also was unfortunate enough to quarrel with the Catholic clergy, who wield a tremendous power over the destinies of any public man in Lower Canada. Sir George had a long and eventful public carrer, and did many remarkable things. He was shrewd and remarkably wise as a politician, and so ranged parties that he always contrived to hold the balance of power, and thereby have the controlling voice. A liberal Catholic, he was a warm friend to many institutions of another faith; and cared little what sacrifice he made so long as it bore some evident result. In the fights between the French and English inhabitants of the old Canadas, he took his side with his compatriots, and was one of the leaders of that party of which the Grits of the present day still continue to speak ill—the men who foisted French domination on the necks of the struggling Englishmen of Upper Canada. Sir George was, socially, a most polished gentleman. His *soirees* were the best of the Parliamentary seasons, and his charming bonhommie led him to be courted by even his opponents. He was of small stature, and was known, from one end of the Dominion to the other, as the

"PLUCKY LITTLE FRENCHMAN."

In the boisterous struggles that generally attend the close of a Parliamentary session, he was one of the foremost in the fight, and often has left fragments of his coat scattered over the floor at points where he had made a strong defense. He suffered a heart-breaking defeat at the late election, and became disgusted with politics; but, if he had lived to return to this country, there is no doubt that he once more would have taken his place in the ranks, and done gallant service, according to his lights, for his country. He was an adroit advocate of confederation, which, however, he has not survived to see brought to a full conclusion. We could well spare a better man, for he was the life of the House, a good patriot, singularly sincere in his friendships, and an estimable citizen. His place has already been taken by the Hon. L. H. Langevin, who may have more talents as an administrator, but is utterly without those ripe graces of mind which distinguished his predecessor in the leadership of the great French-Canadian party.

CANADENSIS.

GEN. VAN BUREN.

Extract from a Private Letter to a Friend.

From the New York Tribune.

VIENNA, May 6, 1873.

For months John Jay has been plotting to break up my commission. A month or two before I left home I telegraphed to Mr. Fish, and afterwards told him personally, that if John Jay was to run the Exhibition my commission was at the service of the Government. He then gave me assurances of support. As soon, however, as I left our shores Jay began with the cable. . . . . Long ago Jay announced to some of his intimates that the American Commission would be removed as soon as it reached Vienna, and his own friends appointed. Cannon, Rosevelt, Spang, etc., were notified, and everything arranged. He first made charges against Gen. Mayer, one of my assistants, who has done more faithful and devoted work the past nine months than I have ever known a public officer to do in my life. The charge was based on the hearsay of one barkeeper here who wanted to deprive another of his place, and therefore was persuaded to go before Jay and say he heard that this fellow had paid Mayer $1,000, the fact being that Mayer had borrowed $500 from him after he (Mayer) had expended all his money for the Government, and after this same fellow and a hundred others (some of them most excellent gentlemen) had frequently offered to contribute to our office expenses, and been refused. Mayer openly borrowed $500, promising to repay it when he got the amount he had expended back from the Government. He told me about it at the time, and I could not conceive there was anything wrong in it. But this was enough for Jay, and his dispatch, based upon it, was a scandalous and malevolent libel. Immediately, Mr. Fish, forgetting Jay's maneuvers, my remonstrances, and his own promises, telegraphed me to suspend Mayer temporarily, which, of course, I did, but most reluctantly. Jay received me with open arms, and immediately made a dinner for us, ... and every time I was at his house I was pressed to lunch. But at this very time he was telegraphing daily to Washington to have my whole commission suspended. The day I reached here he sent me a telegram from Fish appointing him and Mr. McElrath a special commission to supervise the whole commission to Vienna, with power to suspend temporarily any Commissioner or Commissioners appointed prior to March 20, to examine and report, etc." This most extraordinary tribunal has held daily secret sessions ever since, to which are summoned reporters, barkeepers, and scandal-mongers of every kind, and Commissioners, exhibitors, and others. The interests of the Exhibition are utterly lost sight of, but this scandal still runs on. You will readily understand that it is absolutely necessary for Jay now to prove something against me to justify him in his course. I cannot learn that he has succeeded in the least degree.

Thomas McElrath, his confederate, when only Mayer was suspended, and he and myself were walking to the den of this secret commission to hear my statement, said to me: "General, there is not a word or whisper against you, now why must you go and take Mayer's part? It will be much more prudent for you to let Mayer go." I turned upon him indignantly, and told him that, so far as I knew, Mayer had done nothing that needed defence; that I had never done or said anything in connection with the Commission that I would not have done upon the steps of the City Hall; that I had no concealment, and was surprised he should counsel me to speak anything but the whole and entire truth.

Before going to this inquisition I addressed them a note saying I had expected to be invited to be present at its sessions, and learn something of its character and proceedings. The next day they replied by note, stating that before receiving my note they had directed I be invited to attend and make my statements. When I was there they read over to me what Jay stated was "all the material evidence." I assure you it was bosh—bosh—bosh—most of it hearsay and humbug. There was no word against me. In the note to me they said if any further evidence was elicited affecting the honor of the country or of myself they would let me know. I have had no word from them since, but they have had me suspended. The result has been most disastrous. . . . the Exhibition is at a standstill, and the exhibitors are in a ferment of excitement and indignation. . . . . You have no idea what a disgust fills the mind of all Americans here at these outrages, and my rooms are filled day and night with exhibitors and others expressing their indignation. Our department is not doing anything. These fellows seem only anxious to break down all I have done without reference to the result. The permits issued by me long ago they refuse to recognize, and express their determination to cut down and change the spaces at their pleasure. Platforms costing as high as 2,000 florins (over $1,000) they order to be taken down and removed, and yesterday exhibitors broke out into tumult, and defied them to touch their platform. This is war now to the knife. They shall answer me in court and on the stump.

T. B. VAN BUREN.

Durell.

Washington (May 17) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

An interview of the utmost importance to the South took place in the White House yesterday. A committee of Southern gentlemen waited upon President Grant, and urged, not only for the sake of the South, but for the perpetuation of the good name of the Republican party, the removal of Judge Durell. The President replied that as he, Durell, was appointed for life, or during good behavior, the only power to touch him was Congress, which might impeach.

The Committee made many and strong arguments, but they all seemed to fall upon the Presidential ear without effect, until a tabulated statement, prepared by a certain Carondelet-street statistician, showed the enormous sums of money and property which Durell had put into Norton's hands as assignee in bankruptcy, amounting to over *four million dollars*, which they allege is *still unaccounted for*.

The President was utterly dumbfounded, and broke the long silence ensuing, by suddenly exclaiming:

"Gentlemen, if your statement is true, and as you say all this property under execution or final process in the United States Marshal's hands, and in the hands of all the Sheriffs in the State of Louisiana, has been illegally taken therefrom and placed in the hands of Norton; why is it that Mr. Packard has never made complaint against Durell's assignee, for by your own showing Marshal Packard must have lost by the arrangement many thousand dollars of legal fees?"

Much argument followed; I cannot give it all, but the President seemed to think that if Marshal Packard had been so terribly wronged he would certainly complain, and move to right it. The Committee assured the President that they could obtain Marshal Packard's verification of every statement that they had made, and the President gave them his word that if they obtained Marshal Packard's endorsement that he would recommend Congress, as soon as it assembled, to impeach Durell! What will Packard do? *Nous verrons.*

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Green Bay *Gazette* says the reports concerning the destructiveness of the fires in the woods on the Peninsula have been greatly exaggerated.

—A Willard clock, 83 years old, belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Blake Pierce, of Dorchester, Mass., brought $140 by auction on Saturday.

—The strike in Woonsocket, R. I., which has continued since the 1st of May, has now virtually ended, and it has cost the operatives a loss of about $150,000.

—Of Louisiana land there is now $1,000,000 of acres less under cultivation than in 1860—a loss which is estimated in production annually as equal to $100,000,000.

—An Omaha farmer went out to dig horse-radish and struck upon a kettle containing $6,000 in gold. He is sorry that he wasn't digging for rutabagas, as he might have found a pot of diamonds.

—The law authorizes Postmasters to destroy all postal-cards which are sent for a malicious purpose.

—The New Haven *Register* doesn't publish this as a suicide, but it looks like one, on the face of it: "A young lady in Simsbury, 20 years of age, with a luxuriant head of hair, has recently had it cut off, and it weighed nine ounces."

—In the last number of the *Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie*, Dr. Robert Hartmann, in his paper on the remains found in the lake dwellings of Switzerland, calls attention to the curious fact that the domestic cat is absent from the ancient fauna of Europe.

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* tells this: "A business man of Covington bought a postal card yesterday, wrote a few lines on the back of it, and, putting it in a stamped envelope, mailed it to a friend in Lexington. He says the cards are a great convenience."

—A Tennessee paper of recent date states that a locomotive struck the wagon of a farmer of that State, and himself, wife, and child were deposited on the other side of the fence, somewhat hurt in spirit, but not in body. The woman's first act was to knock John down for running into the "locomotive," and to shut up both eyes for insisting that he didn't.

—Cottage rents at Long Branch vary from $1,000 to $14,000 for the season, according to location. Lots are very high, but sales are numerous. Gen. Grant owns two houses, one of which he rents to Mr. Jesse Seligman for $3,000. Gen. O. E. Babcock's new cottage will be finished in July; Jay Gould is building the finest cottage of all, and other moneyed men are erecting some of elegant pattern.

—The Hamilton (Ga.) *Visitor* says: "An 18-year old negro boy, on Mr. J. M. Kimbrough's place, was bitten by a moccasin on the finger on Friday night and died on Sunday. After being bitten he frequently blew like an adder, protruding his tongue, and struck at everything within his reach, always striking everything he hit at. He would seize the bed clothing and shake it, and in every way imitate the actions of a snake."

—The postal cards cost the Government $1.36 per thousand. The 100,000,000 for which it contracted will therefore cost $136,000. It proposes to receive, transport, and deliver these everywhere in the country for 1 cent each, which will bring into the Post-Office Department $1,000,000, a profit of $864,000 over the cost of the simple card. Whether there is a profit in it after paying the expenses of the service is a question which experience will answer best.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, closing a notice of life in Vienna, expresses his deep admiration of the Viennese girls. "In fact, under 25, there are no ugly ones; while for every third young lady one meets, one's heart jumps down into one's boots. They are mostly fair, with the clearest of complexions, beautiful hair, and killing eyes; and the same remarks apply equally for the servants. I have been in many capitals, but I never was so completely prostrated by appearance as I am here."

—The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* tells a short story of a brief widowhood, saying that not many months ago there came into the village of North Adams, Mass., a widow from the hill country, with the remains of her husband for burial. Coming to the grave, a slight "caving in" caused a delay in properly placing the coffin in the ground. So, having shed her tears and made her moans, she left the remains above ground, and went to the minister's house and was married to a new husband before the dead body of the old was covered with earth.

—A few days ago an English broker who had forged a check for £11,500, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Let us have some of that doctrine on Taintor, Coe, Hobbs, and the numerous successors they will have in defalcation and forgery. We observe that Conklin, the New York savings bank defaulter, has returned home from Canada.

Calmly, as to a night's repose.

What a mercy the City Government didn't meet him with joyful salutations and invite him to a banquet! The machinery of justice is occupied with persecuting such nincompoops as George Francis Train, while the real criminals go free.—*Springfield Republican.*

—An exchange says: "An economical lady in Oberlin, O., recently engaged an old man—who has a wife and six children to support—to dig and fix her acre garden. The old man worked about a week, and on asking for his pay the 'lady' handed him a bundle which she said contained a valuable waterfall which he could sell. He took the 'fixin' to a hairdresser, and found to his chagrin that it was not worth a quarter, being an old jute concern which had done long service. He declined to go back to the lady, as he said, 'for she might poison him for the purpose of stealing his old boots.'"

—In Dodge City, on the Atchison & Santa Fe Railroad, a mushroom Western town, where law is but slightly observed, one of these interminable talkers was "yarning" in a saloon to a number of the rough idlers of the place, strangers to him. The more loquacious the fellow became, the more weary his listeners. Finally, not desirous evidently of meeting the fate of the man in the cartoon, the listeners filled the wide-open pockets of the stranger's sack coat with powder, which, at a propitious moment, they touched off, at the same instant discharging a couple of revolvers around his head. The stranger took the hint at once, stopped talking, and placed distance between himself and Dodge City immediately.

—A Louisville lawyer lately met with a singular mishap. His wife wanted waste paper for the manufacture of a certain article of her dress, which may or may not be properly called by us a bustle. Newspapers being scarce in that house, Mrs. Attorney seized upon certain important legal documents which she found in her husband's office, and with them constructed the desired appendage. The case in which these papers were to be used came on for trial, but in consequence of Madam's little theft they couldn't try it a bit. An inquiry was instituted—in short, there was a row about it; and the ingenious culprit confessed, restored the depositions, and so forth, and we suppose took such a lecture on grand larceny from her husband as she never before had in her life.

—Prof. Agassiz has already received applications from one-third more students for admission to his school of natural history on Penikese Island than can be accommodated, while a new and generous addition has been made to its outfit. Mr. C. W. Galloupe, of Swampscott, has presented to Prof. Agassiz, for the school, a superb yacht of eighty tons, fully equipped and ready for service, worth $20,000. This will enable the students and teachers to study the sea-bottom and its inhabitants by dredging, and also to make observations on the Gulf Stream.

—We intimated the other day that corn planting was pretty much over in this section. It seems our informant was either mistaken or his statement applied only to his own immediate locality. We have since heard from various sources, and all agree that probably not more than half the usual quota of corn has been put in, and it is hardly probable that planting will be over before the 10th of June. Still there is nothing so very discouraging about this. Some of the best crops of corn ever raised in Iowa were those gathered after a late planting.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.*

—Smith, the Westfield (Mass.) murderer, received the news of his fate strangely. "I've got some news for you," said the turnkey quietly, as he came near him. "What is it?" said Smith, his face lighting up pleasantly, as he placed his hand familiarly on the Sheriff's shoulder, and then, not pausing, adding, as if divining the truth, "Is the day appointed?" "Yes," replied the official, "the 27th of June." "Good, good," ejaculated Smith, throwing up his arm and snapping his fingers as if in triumph. "I never heard better news in my life!" And he resumed his walk with as firm a step as ever, smiling all the while.

THE TRIBUTE OF FLOWERS.

Preparations for the Decoration of Graves.

A General Suspension of Buiness in the City.

The Procession in the Forenoon—Line of March.

OUR DEAD.

A requiem for the dead
Who died for Fatherland,
A dirge above each bed
Where sleep the patriot band!
Tears for the loved and lost,
Wreaths for the true and brave,—
Their warlike deeds our boast,
Our holiest shrine their grave.

Their memory is green,
Their glory ne'er can die,
Their patriot-names are seen
Forever writ on high;
And Hist'ry's page shall tell
The story of the brave,—
How long they fought, and well,
Our own loved land to save.

Honor the soldier-band!
Honor the heroes' tomb!
Round their green graves we stand,
Where blue-eyed violets bloom.
In memory of our dead
The laurel and the yew
We hang above each bed,
Where sleeps the soldier true.

Long let each glorious name
Live in our holiest prayer,—
Theirs be the proudest fame
Who lived to do and dare.
Freedom shall give her tears,
And Liberty her sigh,
And, through the future years,
Their deeds shall never die.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1873. HAROLD.

A TRIBUTE OF FLOWERS.

The ceremony of paying a tribute of spring flowers to the dead, for which elaborate preparations have been made for so many weeks, will occur to-day, and, if the weather permits, will be of greater interest than it has ever been. The amount of decoration will be greater than on previous occasions, and the amount of labor on the part of the few faithful ladies who have given up their time to weaving garlands during the past week has been great in proportion. Besides preparing wreaths of flowers and evergreens for the graves, they have constructed decorations for the gateways of the four cemeteries, and this has been accomplished with great difficulty. The backwardness of the season, too, has increased the difficulty of obtaining flowers, and those who have contributed deserve kindly recognition of their interest in the event. The conservatories of private citizens have been stripped without stint to furnish the requisite flowers, and the florists have been called upon for unusual supplies. Many of the flowers have come from the extreme South of the State, where the season is more advanced than in this cheerless and uncertain climate.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

Business will be suspended in the city to-day. The Custom-House and all Government offices, all city offices, the public schools, Board of Trade, the courts, and the various banks will be closed all day, while many of the business houses will close at noon. As the train upon which the main body will be conveyed to the cemeteries will leave at 10 o'clock, this will give ample time to employes who wish to be present at the ceremonies.

THE PROCESSION.

The various military and civic divisions will meet at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the places designated below, and form in procession in the following order:

Platoon of police.
Band.
Grand Marshal Gen. McArthur and Aides: Col. O. Lippincott, Gen. M. Bean, and Dr. B. C. Miller.
Invited guests in carriages.
Calvary Division.
Band.
Irish Rifles.
Montgomery Guards.
Mulligan Zouaves.
Band.
Rose Hill Division.
Band.
Graceland Division.

THE LINE OF MARCH

will be north on Clark street to Michigan street; west on Michigan street to Wells street; north on Wells street to Chicago avenue, Calvary and Rose Hill Divisions forming line and saluting the Graceland Division as they pass, when they will countermarch back to the railway depot on the corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, arriving there in time for the 1 o'clock afternoon train.

The officers of the Divisions, with the programme at each of the cemeteries, will be as follows:

CALVARY CEMETERY.

Division Commander, Col. Owen Stewart; Aids—Capt. J. Harrington, Capt. J. J. Healy, Capt. Murphy, Capt. Cunniff, Capt. Quirk, Capt. Clifford, and Sergt. Lyons. The division will form on Fifth avenue, right resting on Monroe street. The programme at the cemetery will be as follows:

Prayer—The Rev. Dr. Butler; music; address—Prof. Lyon, of Notre Dame, Ind.; music; address—Thomas L. Lonergan; music; address—John F. Finnerty; music.

ROSEHILL.

Division Commander, Maj. R. M. Woods; Aids—Capt. John Stephens, Capt. James Stewart, Hon. P. A. Hoyne, Sergt. H. W. Boyd, Capt. G. L. Booth, Hon. J. C. Gregg. The division will assemble on LaSalle street, right resting on Monroe. At the cemetery the programme will be:

Prayer—Rev. David Swing; music—National Hymn; opening address—Gov. Beveridge; music—Apollo Music Club; address—Hon. John A. Logan; music; address—Rev. L. S. Chamberlain; poem—Brock McVickar; music; address—C. E. Beach; benediction—Rev. E. J. Goodspeed.

GRACELAND.

Division Commandor, Col. S. D. Baldwin; Aids—Col. Balty, Maj. W. E. Waite, Capt. R. P. Derrickson, Capt. S. Swan, Capt. E. Hamilton, Capt. A. G. Busse, Crapt. Fred Busse, Capt. Peter Hand, Lieut. J. M. Johnson, and Capt. Norman E. Halm. The division will assemble on Clark street, right resting on Monroe. Following is the programme at the cemetery:

Prayer—Rev. A. E. Kittredge; music; address—Gov. Yates; music; address—A. C. Hesing; music; address—M. M. Parkhurst; music; poem—Jeremiah Mahoney; benediction—Dr. Hartman.

OAKWOOD.

This division will not join the procession, as the train will not leave the Illinois Central Depot until 3 o'clock. Capt. E. E. Ryan, with his six aids, will meet at the Central Depot at 2:30 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Prayer, the Rev. M. Johnson; music; address, E. S. Williams; music; address, Col. R. S. Thompson; music; poem, Prof. Perkins; music; address, Edward A. Small, Esq.; music by children; benediction.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron had fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment-day;
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat;
All, with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of Eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment-day;
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours,
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment-day;
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So, with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment-day;
Broidered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the Summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment-day;
Wet with rain, the Blue;
Wet with rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of years now fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment-day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment-day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and Love for the Gray.

—*New York Tribune.* F. M. FINCH.

ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

A Citizen of Pennsylvania Robbed on a Burlington Train—He Loses the Toes of One Foot While Pursuing the Thieves—Another Daring Piracy.

Mr. Samuel Carney, of Bedford, Pa., will certainly be undeserving of censure if he shall, during the remainder of his days, think hard of Chicago and some of her citizens. The experiences he had while here fully warrant the extremest dislike. They were as follows: On the afternoon of Wednesday he arrived in this city, accompanied by his wife, en route for Lincoln, Neb., and started for that city on the 11 o'clock train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. A short time after they had been comfortably seated in the car they were approached by two young men, who engaged them in an agreeable conversation. One of them was going to Nebraska also,—provided he could raise a little money to settle a debt which had stood for some time against him. Mr. Carney was willing to assist him, and drew out a roll of currency containing $105. While he was taking therefrom the desired amount, one of the rascals snatched the whole roll from the kind old man's hands, and both ran out of the car. The duped Keystone citizen ran after them, and, as he attempted to get off the car, had the toes of his right foot torn off, and fell by the side of the train. He was found in an almost insensible condition by some railroad watchmen soon after, and was taken to the City Hotel, at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets. Mrs. Carney, being left on the car, was too much terrified to ask the conductor to stop the train until she was far out of the city, and, for all Mr. Carney knows, she has gone on through to Lincoln, as she carried their tickets. The losing of $105, five toes, and a wife is seldom met with in one day. Mr. Carney is doing well, but his mind is in a state of uneasiness because of the absence of his wife.

ANOTHER INSTANCE

of the operations of railway pirates occurred last Tuesday evening, when a robbery was perpetrated on the outgoing train of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which, for daring, has seldom been eclipsed, even in this city. Among the passengers was an old gentleman named Joseph Huntsinger, of El Dorado, Iowa. When the train had left the city a few miles in its rear, one of three roughs approached him, and, assuming the manner of a trainman, told him he was in the wrong car. The old man arose and followed the impostor toward another car in the rear, and, when he reached the platform where the rest of the roughs were assembled, they suddenly sprang upon him. One of the villains took him by the throat, another held a revolver to his head, and the third went through his pockets, robbing him of $20, all the money he had. The scoundrels then jumped off the train and made their escape before any of the passengers could come to the old gentleman's assistance. The thieves also got away with an overcoat belonging to another occupant of the same car. In the scuffle the old man's hat was knocked off, and the gentleman who lost the overcoat, prompted by a fellow feeling, compelled the old man to accept a small sum of money to purchase another. Railroad pirates are becoming alarmingly plentiful, and something should be done by the police and railroad officers to diminish the number.

PERSONAL.

Col. D. C. Houston, U. S. A., is at the Gardner House.

Hon. A. E. Sawyer, Black River Falls, Wis., is at the West Side Briggs.

M. L. Sullivant, Esq., the Farmer King, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Maj.-Gen. Wiseman left the Matteson House for St. Louis last evening.

The Hon. Judge Edmunds, of Sonora, was at the Matteson House yesterday.

The Hon. Horace Rublee, United States Minister to Switzerland, is at the Sherman.

Dr. T. H. Rose and J. M. Griffith and wife, of Los Angeles, Cal., are at the Matteson House.

Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Sherman House.

J. Heine Cken, of Bremen, Germany, and C. W. Clifford, New Bedford, Mass., are at the Gardner.

A. Alexander, of the Royal Engineers, from Hong Kong, China, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

Gen. Samuel C. Heely and family, of Philadelphia, are among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Mrs. Kate N. Daggett will resume her art lessons at the Christian Union Hall, No. 114 Madison street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

President Mason, of the Board of Police Commissioners, was in his customary seat yesterday. One day in St. Louis is enough for any sensible man.

The following were at the Gardner House yesterday: J. W. Hudson, Mrs. H. G. Rollins, San Francisco; Nathan Richardson, Mass.; J. D. Lehmer, Cincinnati; H. S. Jacobs, Salt Lake; Denison Taft, Montpelier, Vt.

James O'Neal will give a series of scientific and philosophic lectures in Grow's Opera-Hall, on West Madison street, on Monday evenings, commencing on Monday next with a dissertation on the "Science of the Soul and Trinitarianism."

Yesterday the Board of Police Commissioners granted permission to Detective Tyrrell to accept the gift of a valuable gold watch and chain for services rendered in the Tremont House robbery. The jewelry firm whose goods were stolen is the donor.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the East Side Briggs House yesterday: John L. Reed, New York; the Rev. E. Slade; F. A. Jenny, Waterloo; W. Hall, Geneva, N. Y.; N.H. Stephenson, Portland, Me.; C.W. Spencer, Emporia, Kan.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: J. M. Grow, Providence; E. P. Goodlee, New Haven; J. F. Purvias, Harrisburgh; B. E. Gray, Alabama; J. A. Mitchell, New York; M. M. Maix, Colorado; J. B. Shaw, Milwaukee.

W. B. Percival, Dr. Fisher and wife, George Herbert, L. H. Johnson, Dr. Buchanan, wife, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Barmatyne, Miss Baker, Miss Poynter, Charles C. Boyes and wife, comprise a party at the Gardner House, from the Island of New Zealand, en route for England.

Samuel Wilmot, Cincinnati; C. B. Leaman and family, Boston; G. C. Swan, Cincinnati; T. Durphey, New Orleans; Maj. W. M. Taylor, Ottawa; Charles Barry, Boston; G. W. Langford, F. P. Gilman, New York; Gen. W. H. Race, Black River Falls; W. R. Sill, LaCrosse; James Gorman, St. Louis; J. E. Byers, Arkansas; C. P. Greene, Indiana; and L. J. Murray, Menominee, are at the West Side Briggs House.

The Rev. Robert Patterson, who was compelled to leave Chicago last winter in consequence of a severe attack of pneumonia, and try the balmy air of California, has been greatly benefited by the change. He has leased a house in Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, whither he has removed his family. Fifty or sixty members of the Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, whose pulpit he is supplying during the absence of the pastor, met at Dr. Patterson's house, a week ago last Tuesday, to give the preacher's family a hearty California welcome. At their departure they left behind an abundance of flour, fruit, crops, and coin, as specimens of the productions of that glorious State.

Herr Friedehart, the German translator of Bret Harte, is dead. We thought at the start that it would about finish him.

Martin Griffin, of the Massachusetts Senate, has assumed the management of *The Leader*, a Catholic family journal at Boston.

Henry L. Dawes, extra paid, will go to Europe early in the summer, and not return until the opening of the next session of Congress.

The gossips have it that Chief-Justice Cockburn will reply to Caleb Cushing's book, and that Cushing will follow with still another, for which he has plenty of spicy material.

Col. Timothy Munsoe, who commanded the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment on the eight days' march to Washington via Annapolis, died Sunday at Lynn, Mass., aged 73 years.

The Rev. Dr. Punshon has received a purse of $4,000 from the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada. Lecturing at $300 per night, and receiving $4,000 purses has made this laborer in the vineyard tolerably well off.

The revivalist, E. P. Hammond, writes to the Tolland County (Ct.) *Journal* that *he* has converted 3,000 in his Western tour. Most orthodox people are accustomed to ascribe such work to the Lord.—*Hartford Post.*

Half a million dollars which, in a few months more, Miss Annie G. Wilstach would have inherited, had she lived, now goes to certain public charities in Philadelphia, named in the will of her father, the late William P. Wilstach.

At the marriage of Frederick A. Nims and Miss Ellen, daughter of Col. A. T. McReynolds, in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 27, the presents were numerous and elegant, including the munificent sum of $25,000 from the bride's father.

James B. Clay, grandson of Henry Clay, has forwarded to Regent Bowman, for the museum at Ashland, Ky., the coat which the statesman wore at the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814. It is elegantly wrought, and trimmed with silk and braid.

The ex-Duke of Modena lately visited the Prince of Wales in Vienna, and a friendly meeting of the representatives of the house of Stuart and Guelph occurred. The ex-Duke is a descendent of Henrietta, the youngest daughter of Charles I. of England, and, therefore, could assert a claim to the British throne.

Mr. D. L. DeGollyer, of the firm of DeGollyer & McClellan, street-pavement contractors, died at his residence, No. 1138 Prairie avenue, last evening. Mr. DeGollyer has been a resident of this city for over twenty years. He leaves a family of four children, and a large circle of loving friends, to mourn his loss. He was 63 years of age.

It is pleasing to know that Babcock, the President's Private Secretary, will have a nice cottage, costing $50,000, finished at Long Branch in July. He has recently put up, in copartnership with Boss Shepherd, a costly block of houses in Washington, and upon his return from San Domingo, purchased the residence now occupied by Secretary Delano.

We are shocked to learn that "Lieut.-Col. Fred. D. Grant," as the telegraph loyally announces him, will make the Yellowstone trip with Gen. Stanley. That which touches us with concern is the knowledge that the Yellowstone expedition means business. The Indian war brewing in the far Northwest is necessary in order to help along the North Pacific Railroad enterprise. As Fred. Dent Grant is a Lieutenant-Colonel, while the other members of his class are plain Lieutenants, he must have an opportunity to distinguish himself.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Father Beckx, the General of the Order of the Jesuits, is described by a correspondent of the Vienna *Presse* as a short, narrow-shouldered man of 70, with a pale and tranquil countenance, "whose life seemed to concentrate itself in his expressive gray eyes, shaded by long black lashes, and always bent to the ground except when he is addressing you." His head is long and narrow, and its baldness is concealed by a black skull-cap; his brown hair interspersed here and there with a thread of silver, is brushed back from his temples behind his ears; his nose is sharp, and his lips are thin and bloodless.

—The Duc de Broglie, Minister of the Interior, who appears to have engineered the movement by which M. Thiers was driven from the Presidency, has been the leader of the Orleanist party for some time. He is descended from a long line of eminent statesmen, and is a grandson of Madame de Stael, whose only daughter was his mother. His grandfather resolutely refused to be reconciled to the first Napoleon; his father was a minister under Louis Phillippe. Neither the present Duc nor his father was seduced by Louis Napoleon. They were leaders in that coterie of Orleanists whose organs were the *Journal des Debats* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. After the late war, the present Duc, who inherited his father's title in 1870, was elected a member of the National Assembly. Immediately on the appointment of M. Thiers as provisional President, the Duc de Broglie was made Ambassador to England, where he remained for more than a year. On his retirement from that post, he began to aspire to the leadership of the opposition in the Assembly. He was the Conservative leader in the famous Committee of Thirty, which finally yielded so absolutely to the President. He is an Orleanist, but he is a lover of constitutional liberty under a liberal monarchy.

THE "METROPOLITAN" RECEPTION.

The Metropolitan Club, organized but a few months, and now enjoying a full and healthy maturity, numbers among its members many of the best-known gentlemen of the city. Starting with a suite of three or four rooms in McVicker's Building, they have found their quarters too narrow to accommodate their social necessities, and have now enlarged the number of rooms to nine. These are all furnished handsomely and tastefully, with the exception of the ball-room and supper-room on the upper floor, which it is unnecessary to decorate very elaborately. The reception-rooms, parlors, toilet-rooms, catering department, and ante-room are all that could be desired. The supper-room is arranged with good sense, a number of small tables being ranged round it for little parties. These preparations for future enjoyment necessitated a reception, and the Club determined to give one last evening. There were about one hundred and twenty-five persons present, and the affair passed off very agreeably. The musical part of the programme, under the direction of Mr. Ziegfeld, added not a little to the enjoyment of the evening. Solos by Messrs. Foltz and Ziegfeld, and a duet afterwards by the same gentlemen; a piano piece by Miss Valentine de Pelgrom, and a charming solo by Miss Haskell, were the features of the evening. Supper was another feature, and was served continuously during the whole evening. The ball-room, which was decorated with bunting, was dedicated to the delights of dancing.

As the club was organized for social purposes, and with the intention of squeezing as much enjoyment out of life as possible, perhaps the Reception Committee and some of the members will not take it amiss if the suggestion is made that many of the gentlemen present last evening were compelled to stand aloof from the enjoyment of the reception because they were entirely unacquainted with each other and with the ladies, and remain so to-day.

Judicial.

The election of five Circuit Judges will take place on Monday, June 2, next. The candidates indorsed by the bar and both parties irrespective of their politics are the present Circuit Judges, viz.: Erastus S. Williams, Henry Booth, John G. Rogers, Lambert Tree, and W. W. Farwell. The ward committees already announced, and such other gentlemen as feel an interest in the election of an honest judiciary, will please organize in their respective wards, and see that the election is properly conducted therein. The Judges of Election will please see that the registry books and poll books are at the respective polling places on Monday morning. The only danger to be apprehended is the apathy of citizens. Every man who is interested in the election of an honest judiciary will please go to the polls on Monday. Campaign headquarters in basement of Merchants' Building, corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. By order of Campaign Committee.

Webster—Chicago.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Board of Education, held Tuesday evening, May 27, 1873, a measure was adopted which marks a new era in school work in this city, and will, without doubt, greatly advance the grade of scholarship and accuracy of thought of the pupils of our schools. The school editions of Webster's Dictionaries, published by Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of Nos. 133 and 135 State street, Chicago, were placed upon the list as regular text-books, and each pupil was required to obtain a copy of the edition adapted to his grade, to be used for study and reference like any other school-book. Our Board is noted for its good sense, but this is the most sensible thing it has done in many a day. We trust that other city and town Boards of Education will follow this good example until Webster is in the hands of every pupil in our country.

Decoration.

Tickets for Calvary and Rosehill can be procured at Chicago & Northwestern Railroad offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle, Madison and Canal, and at the depot. Tickets to Rosehill and return, 25 cents; Calvary, 40 cents. Full fare if tickets are not procured. All ladies who can are cordially invited to assist in the decoration of the graves at the different cemeteries of the city. All who can are requested to be at the depot, corner Canal and Kinzie, at 8 a. m. sharp.

J. M. GETMAN,
Secretary of General Committee.

The Latest Thing in Hats.

Parker & Tilton, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court-House, have introduced their summer-style beaver-mixed dress hat, the lightest and most stylish hat ever manufactured.

A Gem.

Don't fail to take a look at the beautiful sign that is to be raised, this afternoon, over the entrance of Cooper & Hennegen's hat store, No. 126 Clark street.

WHY NOT?

Shall Chicago Go Into the Silver-Smelting Business?

Is It Necessary to Send Our Ore to Wales to Have It Reduced?

The Subject Discussed at the Pacific Hotel Last Evening.

A large number of influential citizens and capitalists assembled in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, last evening, in response to a call addressed to all who take an interest in the welfare of Chicago. Ovrin E. Moore called the meeting to order, and said he had been doing what he could to impress upon a few people in this city the importance of making Chicago a mineral market. If it was a fact that $7,000,000 a year was produced at the mines in the West, it seemed but proper that Chicago should have some of it, and not allow the ores to go East and to Wales to be smelted. He had no money to invest in the business; was not identified with any clique, or working to further the plans of any one; but, as a citizen of Chicago, he desired to see her business increased, and here was an opportunity to create a new market in this city, which would add materially to her prestige.

The Hon. Thomas Hoyne was then elected President, and Capt. Ross Mason, Secretary.

Mr. Moore submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the successful enterprise of Chicago is due largely to the co-operation and unity of spirit that pervades the business men, and their willingness to help develop any worthy object of public interest.

Resolved, That Chicago by its location should command the mineral trade of the West, and that if the business men do make an effort now, it can be made the great market for iron, silver, and lead, as it is now for lumber, grain, and cattle, and equally profitable.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient and practical to establish a large silver smelting and refining works in Chicago, and that the business men be invited to co-operate in such a movement.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of twenty-one be appointed by this meeting to open books of subscription for such a purpose.

Resolved, That no subscriptions be binding until $200,000 is subscribed.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross was called for, and, in response, gave an account of the mines of Utah and Colorado. He saw no reason why Chicago should not get all the ore taken from them to work up. The opening of the country south of Salt Lake City by railroads would make many rich mines available. Railroads were now constructing there, and ore could be had in unlimited quantity. No one, unless by personal examination, could appreciate the extent of the mineral-beds in that section, and all over the Western country. Everything necessary to carry on the smelting business successfully could be had in Chicago, and he had no doubt, if the business was conducted economically and by honest men, there were cart-loads of money in it. Chicago should control the business. That she could do it, no one for a moment could doubt, having better facilities than Newark, N. J., or any other place in the world.

Mr. McCarty, of the American Bureau of Mines, gave a brief description of the mines in Arkansas, Texas, and New Mexico. The ores there yielded from $60 to $5,000 a ton, and he had specimens which assayed $8,000. All these mines, with a little energy, could be made tributary to Chicago, and he believed from the characteristic enterprise of the people here that they would take hold of the business and carry it on successfully.

Mr. Adam Smith, one of the proprietors of the Swansea Smelting Works of Chicago, who had been in the business for two years and a half, made a detailed statement of the mode of smelting ore. There was money in it, but a large capital was required—fully $500,000 to carry the business as it should be carried on. Economy and honesty were essential in the departments, but the process had been so systematized in his works that very little of the metals abstracted, either base or precious, was lost. He thought one large corporation was better than half a dozen small ones. Money could be sunk faster in the smelting business than in any other; hence to compass every emergency a large amount of capital must be available at all times. The business must centre somewhere before long, either in Chicago or St. Louis, and hence he desired to see this city made the chief market of the world.

After a few favorable remarks by the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the resolutions were adopted, and the following named gentlemen appointed as the Executive Committee: N. S. Bouton, A. C. Hesing, James E. Tyler, William E. Rollo, H. Greenebaum, Matthew Laflin, Howard Priestly, R. T. Crane, D. W. Whittle, W. K. Nixon, Prof. J. V. Z. Blaney, E. S. Pike, Fred. Gould, Charles Crane, William M. Mayo, Conrad Furst, A. G. Van Schaack, Grange Sard, Jr., Ed. McQuade, M. Jaeger, Adam Smith.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The city offices will be closed to-day in order that the employes may participate in the decoration ceremonies.

A strawberry festival will be held this evening at Trinity Methodist Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Trotting in Lincoln Park and thereabouts on Tuesdays and Fridays. Go it while you are young, boys, until your necks are wrenched.

The license of John Houdack, convicted of keeping a disorderly saloon at No. 449 Desplaines street, was revoked by the Mayor yesterday.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fourteenth Ward will be held at the German school-house, on Fuller street, between Hoyne and Robey, this evening at 7 o'clock.

A committee appointed by citizens of the Fourth Ward in favor of the re-election of the present Circuit Judges will be held this evening at No. 125 Twenty-second street, up-stairs.

The Mayor has directed that the owners of street-sprinklers be notified to take out regular wagon licenses. His Honor looks upon street-sprinkling as a private enterprise, and can see no reason why it should not be required to pay toll.

Messrs. Burling & Adler are now preparing the plans for the erection for Judge Dickey of a grand building on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Lake streets. This structure will be a basement and five stories in height, fronting 80 feet on Lake and 181 on Dearborn, the principal entrance being on the last-named street. It will probably be constructed of sandstone, and, so far as external appearance is concerned, will be fully equal to the most imposing edifices which have been erected in the South Division. Work will be begun upon the foundation in a short time.

Last Sunday night quite an extensive robbery was perpetrated at the music store of Root & Lewis, No. 262 State street. Entrance was obtained to the house by taking out a pane of glass in a cellar window in the rear end of the store. The property taken consisted wholly of hand instruments, such as brass horns, accordions, drums, and flageolets, the whole being valued at $430. It is conjectured that the enterprise of the Jubilee managers has suggested to the burglars the idea of taking this method to secure a ready supply of musical instruments, and that the idea has been adopted. If this be the case, Messrs. Root & Lewis may as well dispense with the service of the detectives, as their property will assuredly be returned to them after the Jubilee is over.

A reporter of the *Daily Union*, named Hildebrand, met with a slight unpleasantness about 6 o'clock last evening. It seems, according to his story, that immediately after emerging from a saloon on Randolph street, he was assaulted by an unknown individual in so vigorous a manner as to leave his coat a complete wreck and greatly interfere with the successful operation of his olfactory nerves. The "unknown" affirmed that while walking along with two ladies, one of them his wife, they were grossly insulted by Hildebrand, when his innate sense of justice demanded that he should punish the insulter on the spot. Immediately after his chastisement Hildebrand procured two friends and followed his assaulter some distance, when, not meeting with a policeman, they returned to the consolations of court-plaster and arnica.

The name of H. J. Sawdy ought to be called, this morning, at Judge Banyon's bar, and would have been but for the mistaken interference of those who merely arrested the arm of the law. Sawdy was on one of his periodical drunks, and had, early last evening, gone to his room at the Orient Hotel, where his wife sought to detain him. The shrieks of the poor woman, under the grasp of the brute, and her heavy fall on the floor, alarmed the house, two policemen were summoned, and for a time all was confusion. The drunken wretch, who had swaggered in the presence of women and guests, cowed down at the sight of the brass buttons, and was, most mistakenly, left to pass the night on the premises he had desecrated. Sawdy has heretofore held responsible position, the duties of which have called him on a daily round among our best business houses. He will probably discover that this little affair is, to him, something more than unfortunate.

The time of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, was mainly taken up in hearing evidence in the case of Lawrence Droney, driver of hose-cart No. 6, and Edward Barrett, driver of hose-cart No. 18, who were charged with carelessness resulting in injury to Fire Department property. It appears that the carts driven by the men collided at the corner of Fisk and Twenty-second streets about dawn a few mornings since, and one of the horses was fatally injured. The evidence proved conclusively that the animal was hidden from view by a large lumber pile, and the Board decided that the charges were not proven. The right of planing mill owners to pile lumber on the public streets is to be investigated. John D. Kline, Jacob Kilsen, Stephen Paine, and Wilson C. Hawkins were appointed members of the regular force. John A. Hall's resignation was accepted.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of awarding the contracts for two new twelve-room primary school buildings. President King occupied the chair. There were present Inspectors Bishop, Calkins, Richberg, Bunyan, Stone, Wells, Wilce, and Hesing. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that eight bids had been received for the masonry, eighteen for the carpentry, and three for the painting and glazing. They recommended that the following awards be made: Western Avenue Primary, N. P. Loberg, masonry, $12,522; carpentry, McKecknie, Korkwood and Towers, $9,550; painting, etc., Austerling & Vanderberg, $1,300. North Side Rolling Mill Primary, carpentry, McKecknie, Kerkwood & Towers, $9,550; glazing, etc., Austerling & Vanderberg, $1,200. The report was concurred in. All the bids for the mason-work of the Rolling-Mill School were rejected, and the committee was authorized to let the contract to Mr. Loberg, if he would take it for the same price as the Western Avenue School. The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;

SIR: There is no class of the Chicago people that feel more anxious in reference to the Judicial election which is about taking place than the German-Americans. They have been misrepresented to a fearful extent by a comparatively small number of the Germans and by a portion of the public press. As a class of law-abiding citizens, they do not desire that the temperance question should become even a negative element in the Judicial election. Whatever their opinion may be as to the views of any candidate seeking the office of Judge of any of our courts, they desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not wish to support any man upon the single question that he is, or may be, favorable to any Judicial action which would extend to them, as a class of citizens, any special privilege.

On the contrary, the great majority of the German voters desire that the Judicial offices should be filled by men who will enforce the law, whatever it may be, manfully, and regardless of consequences.

There is no class of citizens in Chicago who desire the enforcement of the law to the fullest extent more earnestly than the German-Americans.

As one evidence of this, I need but mention the fact that the late action of some thirty or forty saloon-keepers in reference to the Sunday-law was almost universally condemned by them. And even those who, in a moment of excitement, seemed to have forgotten their obligations as citizens, have seen the error of their ways, and are taking every measure, as far as may be, to correct the mistake (if in charity we may so call it) which they have made.

The German-Americans do not countenance any political bumming electioneering which may be pursued by any candidate on the single ground that his opponent is not an habitue of beer-halls and wine-cellars, and they entirely discountenance the action of candidates seeking the office of Circuit Judge, who base their claims upon the fact that they are not temperance men, and not upon their legal qualifications for the office.

In my daily walks and conversation with the German people of the city, I find that they are in perfect accord with the general public feeling, that the five present Judges of the Circuit Court have given general satisfaction. Each one of them has been untiring in his zeal for the public welfare. The compensation which they have received (until lately) has been far below that liberality which the public has generally extended to its servants; and yet is there a man in the City of Chicago who does not know of the unremitting labor which they have performed? There is not a word said, by even the lowest of electioneering agents, against the honesty, integrity, and legal ability of any of the present Judges.

When a candidate for the high and honorable position for Circuit Judge of Cook County presents his claim to the people on the ground that he has always taken his glass of wine and beer, and not upon his legal qualifications, he makes himself utterly contemptible in the eyes of the very men that stand behind the counter and cater to the habits and desires of their German customers.

In conversation with one of our most prominent German citizens, he referred with great pride to the good name and fame which the Judges of Cook County have always borne. Shall we now commit the error which New York City made in its Cardozos and McCunes?

There is no class of the public that desire an honest and *safe* Judiciary more than the Germans.

How can our present Judges be displaced then with safety? By such men and *lawyers* as the Hon. Sam Ashton?

The qualifications necessary to make a Judge competent to decide in any of our courts (as understood by a German) are honesty, experience in the legal profession, and ability.

If drinking a glass of wine or beer occasionally would qualify a man for a position as Judge, there are many lawyers as well qualified as some of the candidates now before the people.

I will not trespass further upon your columns save to propound to every German-American this question, for his consideration until election-day: Can the people and the whole people of our beloved Chicago dispense with the invaluable services of any one of our present Circuit Judges? And, to the glory of the city, and in the interest of public peace and security, I have no doubt that a large majority of the German-Americans will answer, No!

JNO. W. KREOMER.

RAIN AND CORN.

PAXTON, Ill., May 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I left Chicago on Monday evening, in a rain-storm, and went as far south as Tolono. It had rained all the way, and at Tolono I saw persons from the west as far as Jacksonville, and they all reported the weather very wet and farmers doing no plowing; they are very much discouraged about making over one-third of a crop of corn this year. At Tolono and Champaign, the grain-dealers find some of their corn damaged in the cribs. Here, at Paxton, Rue, Bushnell & Co., say there is less than half the corn in store here now that there was last year at this date, and not over 80,000 bushels at this time. Many of our large farmers are intending to sow their corn-ground in millet and Hungarian grass, having abandoned the hope of getting sound corn from late planting, when the ground was so wet. One man told me he had planted 20 acres of 200 acres he had intended to farm. There will be very little farming in this section this week, even if we have no more rain. X.

AN ABSCONDING MERCHANT.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27, 1873.

John Dunn, ex-Treasurer of Blue Earth County, a leading merchant and respected citizen of Mankato, who was reputed to be worth $25,000 or more, has fled from that city,—rumor says with a woman. He is a man well advanced in years, and leaves in Mankato, to suffer for his sins, his wife and their married children. Other rumors say his show of wealth was a sham, and that there are a great many farmers in Blue Earth County, whose wheat he held in trust, who are losers by him; and yet others tell of St. Paul creditors who will miss him and mourn because he is absent, and of grain-dealers here and elsewhere to whom he has sold the same bins of wheat twice over. Is anybody in Chicago interested? I don't know. ECHO.

—One of the most curious exhibits forwarded to Vienna is a model of Paris in pasteboard, and measuring twenty yards in circumference; it is a faithful copy of the capital before the Communists changed its features, or the Germans its suburbs.

HATS.

GENTS' DRESS AND BUSINESS

HATS.

Large Stock, Endless Variety. Everything New and Desirable. All the New York and Eastern Styles. Best Stock in the City. All the Novelties at

BISHOP & BARNES',

State and Monroe-sts.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

Parthia	May 31	Scotia	June 11
Cuba	June 4	Abyssinia	June 14
Samaria	June 7	Algeria	June 18

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..............Wednesday, June 11.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons................Wednesday, July 9.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.

M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Dated May 20, 1873.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 2, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 252 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON, commencing Monday Evening, June 2, 1873, THE CELEBRATED

MORAN & MANNING'S MINSTRELS,

Direct from the Eleventh-st. Opera House, Philadelphia, will give a season of their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.
Introducing all the great Stars and Favorites in their Specialties. Among the list will be found
EUGENE,
The unrivaled Prima Donna and Burlesque Artist.
UNSWORTH,
The Original Stump Orator and Burlesque Artist.
FRANK MORAN,
The Great Original Ethiopian Comedian.
BILLY MANNING,
The Greatest of all Living Comedians and Chicago's Favorite.
The Celebrated BUFFALO BOYS, the Great Song and Dance Artists.
The EXCELSIOR QUARTETTE and SUPERB ORCHESTRA, forming the Strongest Combination ever brought together.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

This (Friday) Evening, for the BENEFIT of

MISS LAURA KEENE,

And for the Matinee to-morrow afternoon, will be presented the Elegant Comedy,

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,

With the full Star Combination in the cast. To-morrow Night last appearance of Laura Keene and her Star Company, and last performance of

Hunted Down; or, The Two Lives of Mary Leigh.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, June 2, first appearance of the WORLD-RENOWND

LING LOOK,

In his great FIRE-EATING and SWORD-SWALLOWING FEAT. Also,

YAMADIVA,

THE MAN SERPENT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

EDWIN ADAMS.

This (Friday) Evening, Schiller's Tragedy of the

ROBBERS.

CHARLES DE MOORE..............EDWIN ADAMS.
Saturday Matinee—WILD OATS.
Saturday Evening—Last Night of the Season—THE DRUNKARD. Mr. Adams as Edward Middleton.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE,

Clinton-st.

MONDAY EVENING, June 2,

CALLENDER'S FAMOUS

GEORGIA MINSTRELS!

The King Laugh-Makers, in their original portraitures of Life on the Plantation, introducing the great Camp Meeting Jubilee, OLD AUNT JEMIMA.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Halsted-st., near Madison.

Unmistakable and Unabated Success of the

Theatre Comique Combination

From Theatre Comique, 514 Broadway, N. Y.
TO-NIGHT, another complete change of bill; the Great Irish Drama,

ARRAH NA BROUGE,

With all the Specialty Stars in the cast, Full Ballet, Choruses, and Effects.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Best Company in America—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Afternoon and Night, Marshall's elegant Comedy,

False Shame,

With a powerful cast and gorgeous scenery, concluding with a laughable FARCE.
Monday, June 2, after months of elaborate preparation, will be produced the Musical Extravaganza of YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH,

Indiana-av. near Twenty-fourth-st.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL THIS EVENING.

TICKETS, 50 CTS.

JUBILEE.

JUBILEE!

TICKETS

Admitting to any one of the GRAND COLISEUM CONCERTS will be

SOLD TO-DAY

at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., on the West Side, and Lyon & Healy's Music Store, State-st., near Monroe, and Carpenter & Sheldon's Book Store, 258 Wabash-av., on the South Side. Price,

ONE DOLLAR!

It being necessary to sell tickets at over two thousand different places throughout the adjoining States, it has been found impracticable to sell reserved seats in the country, and, as it would be manifestly unjust to discriminate against the thousands who come hundreds of miles to attend these Concerts by selling reserved seats in Chicago alone, it has been determined to

RESERVE NO SEATS,

Thus giving all who attend the Concerts an equal opportunity to secure the best seat. Those who wish to avoid the great crowd at the door would be wise to

SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE.

Those who have received their invitation to the Grand JUBILEE BALL should apply early at the Jubilee Headquarters, No. 87 Washington-st., to secure their TICKETS for the Ball, as the NUMBER WILL BE LIMITED.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Business Managers.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The able and well known specialist—at 101 East Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts.—can be consulted—day or evening—on all diseases and difficulties of a chronic, delicate, or confidential nature—of both sexes. Special attention to female difficulties. Medicines sent by mail or express. Send stamp for circular to the Married. Address DR. CLARK, 101 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

183 South Clark-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful Specialist in the treatment of all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes. Send two stamps for Medical Treatise. Full information. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board, attendance, etc.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "She Stoops to Conquer."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHY IS IT THAT MANY OF OUR VISITORS ARE asking where 150 State-st. is, ABBOTT & TINSLEY'S photograph rooms?

LYON MANUFACTURING CO. ARE THE ONLY importers of pure Lyon Insect Powder in America. Get the genuine.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

MARSH & BOWLES, 103 WASHINGTON-ST., TWO doors east of Clark. All kinds of trusses, shoulder-braces, elastic stockings, apparatus for bow-legs, club-feet, curved spine, weak ankles, &c. Competent female to attend ladies.

THE LEADING MEDICAL PROFESSION throughout the United States have indorsed the California Wines sold by Benjamin Bruce, Jr., & Co., 119 Clark st., as the purest and most reliable in use.

KIDNEYS AND LIVER—JAPANESE KIDNEY Pills, per jar, $20 currency; Japanese Liver Pills, per jar, $20 currency. One jar is sufficient to cure either disease, radically. Register your letters. G. A. MOLLEUT, 431 Dupont-st., San Francisco, Cal., Sole Agent for North America.

TO ALL, AND PARTICULARLY INVALIDS, this is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has had time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease, and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, May 30, 1873.

Tweed has asked that his trial be delayed till October, because his counsel is unwell. The Court have not yet answered the application.

The horse-disease is revisiting the vicinity of New York. Seventy cases have broken out in Brooklyn, and two of them have proved fatal.

President Jones, of the Massachusetts Labor-Reformers, describes the Democratic and Republican parties in one felicitous phrase, as the party of the past and the party of spoils.

The amendment to the Constitution of Connecticut making Hartford its only Capital has passed the lower branch of the State Legislature, and now needs only the consent of the people to make it law.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, a leading Democrat, has published a card stating that he intends to support Judge Lawrence, whom he knows to be above reproach as a man and a Judge. His defeat he thinks would be a public calamity.

Count Manzoni, the Italian poet and novelist, was buried, yesterday, at Milan. A hundred thousand of his countrymen gathered to pay him their last respects, and among the pall-bearers were the heir-apparent of the Italian throne and ex-King Amadeus.

The attempt to get a vote of approval from the Agricultural Congress for the Morrill bill to distribute the public lands among the Agricultural Colleges was a signal failure. The introduction of the resolutions to that effect provoked a spirited debate, which ended by laying them on the table.

According to a Springfield dispatch, one result of our new Railroad law will be, that New York capitalists will put no more money in Illinois railroads. An attempt to negotiate a loan in Wall street for the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad has failed, the bankers stating that they distrusted the effect of the law on the railroad interests of the State.

The French Army List, which has not been published for three years, has recently made its reappearance. The total number of Generals in the army appears to be 581, while the whole number of officers reaches the enormous total of over 22,500, which exceeds the number in the German army by over 5,000. The body of the French army consists of 126 regiments of the line, 4 of zouaves, 3 of Turcos, 1 foreign legion, and 30 battalions of chasseurs.

A German-American Central Union was formed at Bismarck Hall by the committees which met there yesterday. Sixteen wards and a number of German societies were present by their representatives. A committee of one from each ward and society was appointed to draft a platform and arrange the plan of a campaign. The organization formed yesterday is a German one, and is meant to be permanent, but will hold itself ready at any time to join with similar bodies of other nationalities in a general movement along the whole line.

The tariff question was brought before the Agricultural Congress at Indianapolis yesterday, in some of the resolutions. One of these calls for the admission of iron free of duty, as it is the chief material in railway and steamship building, and the tax on it is one great cause of high transportation charges. Another resolution refers to the disastrous effect of the wool tariff, under which wool-growers, who were strenuous for its enactment, were almost ruined, and ask that Congress will be good enough hereafter to pass no tariff, protective or otherwise, that will operate unequally. The resolutions were referred to the appropriate committees.

Dr. David J. Lee, formerly a medical officer in the Sandwich Islands, makes the startling statement to the San Francisco *Chronicle* that leprosy exists in that city. Some years ago he learned of cases of leprosy, but they were kept concealed. Now, however, they are to be seen upon the street. In every instance he traces it to a Chinese origin. In the Sandwich Islands it has long been prevalent, and the Government has with great difficulty kept it from spreading. He pronounces it an incurable disease, which can only be kept from increasing by secluding those afflicted with it, so that they may not come in contact with well persons. The statement of Dr. Lee has caused great uneasiness in San Francisco.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 40c per brl higher, closing at $16.15@16.20 cash, and $16.50 seller July. Lard was dull and unchanged at 8⅜c per lb for winter, and 8c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and steady at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear; and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were active and easier at 4⅜c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were dull and unchanged at 91c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was more active, and ½c higher, closing at $1.30@1.30¼ cash, and $1.27⅝ seller June. Corn was quiet and strong at ¼@½c decline, closing at 38½c cash, and 39c seller June. Oats were in fair demand and steady, closing at 32c cash, and 32¼c seller June. Rye was quiet and unchanged at 68½c. Barley was inactive and nominally unchanged at 70@78c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were dull and 10c lower, selling slowly at $4.55@4.85. Cattle were quiet at a reduction of ½c in shipping grades.

The last dodge resorted to by the friends of Mr. Craig to deceive the public is the publication of a letter from Mr. John B. Colton. Of this gentleman the following recently appeared in this paper:

> Mr. John Colton, the well-known "medicine man" of Galesburg and vicinity, is one of the active supporters of Craig in the present Judicial contest in the Fifth District. *Mr. Colton's father is, and has* been for a long time, one of the Directors and largest stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It is perfectly proper for Mr. Colton to support Craig if he chooses, but the public will give him credit at least for knowing on which side his bread is buttered. The inference is pretty strong that the railroad men consider their interests safer in the hands of Craig than in those of Lawrence.

To break the force of these facts, Mr. Colton has consented to write a letter in which he professes to support Judge Lawrence as a railroad man. He says:

> I have always been in favor of Judge Lawrence, and, if I live until the day of election, I shall certainly cast my vote for him, knowing that he is an honest man, a lawyer of the highest ability, and well fitted to occupy the position of Supreme Judge. His decisions, during the present term, with regard to railroads, have been entirely satisfactory, and, although I may be prejudiced in his favor, as I am interested in the honorable success of railroads, I believe I have the same right to express my preference for him that others have to express their preference for Judge Craig. Personally, I have the kindest feelings for both candidates, but, like every other citizen, I shall vote for what I believe to be for my best interests, and shall not blame those opposed to my views for voting for their interest. JOHN B. COLTON.
>
> GALESBURG, May 27, 1873.

This is altogether "too thin" to deceive any person who knows John B. Colton or Judge Lawrence.

DURELL—GRANT—CARPENTER.

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE denounces President Grant for sustaining Judge Durell's decision in favor of the Kellogg Government in Louisiana. It says, with reference to the idea that the Executive must enforce the decisions of the Federal Judges, that "there is no limit to this species of absurdity, except the possible limits of rascality in the United States Court." THE TRIBUNE held an entirely opposite view some months ago, when bought-up Federal Judges (making a bare majority of the Court) decided in favor of the swindling railroad bonds in Iowa. It then contended that the President had nothing to do but to enforce these decisions of the courts, and it arraigned the people of Iowa as rebels for questioning the justice and constitutionality of the decisions. It makes a wonderful difference whose ox is gored! In the one case the poor, down-trodden, and oppressed black race is to be protected. This is not pleasing to THE TRIBUNE. In the other case, the tax-payers of Iowa are oppressed to fill the coffers of wealthy and dishonest railroad contractors, even though all constitutional barriers are broken down, and the most sacred obligations violated. This makes THE TRIBUNE happy.—*Muscatine (Ia.) Journal.*

ANSWER.

The Constitution of the United States declares that the jurisdiction of the United States Courts shall not extend to any suit in which a State is a party defendant, or words to that effect. If some person had sued the State of Iowa in the United States District Court, if the Judge had taken jurisdiction and given judgment against the State, and ordered the Marshal to collect it by levy on the State Treasury, such a case would have been analogous to the action of Judge Durell in New Orleans. He took jurisdiction in a case where it was expressly prohibited by the Constitution. All the members of the Senate Committee say this, including Morton.

If, in the case supposed, the State Treasurer of Iowa should resist the execution, and the Marshal should call on the President for troops to execute his process, would the President be justified in furnishing them? Is the Constitution binding on him or not? Senator Carpenter, by way of letting Grant (or himself) down easy, says it is not. The President must do whatever a District Judge orders, whether it be to seize a State-House or to hang a citizen without jury trial. There is no act so pointedly opposed to the prohibitions of the Constitution that the President must not do it if a District Judge, drunk or sober, orders that it be done. One of the most important orders, by the way, issued by Judge Durell was made outside of the court-room, in the street, without the attestation of the Clerk, and without the seal of the Court. What of that? If the President is bound to violate the Constitution because a District Judge tells him to, the form of the order is of the slightest consequence. Mr. Carpenter will not go into a court-room and offer his professional opinion that the President is required or even permitted to transgress the plain language of the Constitution because some Judge has issued an order which he had no business to issue. Neither will Mr. Morton. All such nonsense is reserved for the stump or the caucus. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that one or the other of them may take a case in behalf of some client against Gen. Grant, after his term of office expires, to recover damages for his unconstitutional acts in Louisiana. The law does not protect anybody, in office or out of office, in civil or military life, for unlawful acts.

In the county-bond cases, to which the Muscatine *Journal* refers, it was never denied that the United States Court had jurisdiction. It was contended by those who opposed its judgment that the Court erred in not following the *latest* adjudication of the Iowa Supreme Court on the subject. The United States Supreme Court, to which an appeal was taken, held that the latest adjudication applicable to these particular bonds was the one in force at the time the bonds were sold to a confiding public. But it is aside from the purpose to argue the law points involved in the case after the jurisdiction was acquired. That the Court had jurisdiction—it being a case between citizens of different States—there could be no question.

What the Muscatine *Journal* says about goring the ox, and about the poor, down-trodden and oppressed black race, has so much the semblance of blather, that we close our reply at this place.

THE FARMERS IN CONVENTION.

The meeting of the National Agricultural Congress at Indianapolis finds its first importance in showing the strength of the farmers' organizations throughout the country. Twenty-four States are represented from Vermont to Georgia, and this means that the farmers are wheeling into line with the purpose of protecting their own interests in their own way. It is significant that they are coming nearer together by means of their local organizations in the North and South, and in the East and West. Their sectional interests are not always identical, but there seems to be a good comprehension of the fact that their general interests are the same, and that they are powerful enough to protect them by unity of action. Ninety societies are reported as represented with 150 delegates in all; but the most remarkable statement of strength is found in the third annual report of the Secretary of the Congress, who says that there are already 10,000 agricultural associations in the country, which have an aggregate membership of 400,000 farmers. This estimate evidently includes all the State, county, and town organizations, the clubs, granges, universities, boards, councils, and patrons of industry. Two-thirds of these associations, it is announced, have been organized within the past six months, or since the attention of the farming community has been directed to the special hardships which it is called upon to bear in a bad year. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the majority of these societies have been organized with the practical purpose of putting down the abuses that are responsible for their present sufferings, and therein differ from the former associations of farmers organized simply with a view to the advancement of agriculture as a science, and to promote the local interests of particular sections. In their new form, these farmers' associations have a semi-political character, and, although there is no pretense or profession of political purpose, they cannot fail to exert a strong influence in the shaping of future political events of prime importance to the country.

Many of the subjects referred by the Indianapolis Convention to special committees for discussion are of a class interest to the farmers alone,—such as meterology and corn crops, horticulture and entomology. Others, however, such as the railway system, the transportation problem, society organization, agricultural colleges, and the public lands, are of general import, and the resolutions of the Indianapolis Congress on these subjects will be looked for with interest, though they will not necessarily express the settled convictions of the majority of the farmers, because of the incompleteness of the representation, the newness of the organizations, and the lack of instruction to delegates. The question of transportation, for instance, which is the most important of all under present consideration, has not been before the farmers long enough for them to understand it fully or suggest an intelligent and practical remedy. From present indications, it is not probable that the Indianapolis Convention will give Free Trade anything like the consideration which its importance demands. This principle is the foundation for every adequate remedy of not only the transportation question, but of all the other grievances of which the farmers complain. It is probable that, before this fact is fully recognized by the farmers, their cause will be harassed by patent remedies suggested in the interest of political parties and demagogues, and their movement will be diverted in a variety of directions favorable to everything else except their relief. It is, perhaps, too early to expect in a convention of partial representation that the oppression of the protective system should be clearly developed and generally understood, but no side-fights against railroads and middle-men will help them out of their present embarrassments. Until they unite in a common effort to break down the system which coerces from them the payment of 50 per cent additional upon the implements they use, the clothes they wear, and the transportation of their grain, and which debars them from competing on equal terms with the pauper labor of Europe, their conventions, congresses, and societies will fall short of that practical scope for which their organizations would otherwise be efficient.

The farmers are stopping half-way when their national conventions ignore this great abuse underlying all their troubles to discuss the profits of middle-men. These, though they may be excessive, furnish at least the compensation of convenience and service. So the railroads, though they may be extortionate in their charges in some cases, have facilitated the exchange of commodities, and brought markets to agricultural sections that would otherwise have been shut out from a sale of their productions. The tariff alone, created for the benefit of monopolists in all lines, offers no compensation, no convenience, no service whatever to the farmers, but only extortion and oppression at every point. It does not relieve taxation; it is largely responsible for the overcharges of the railroads; it represents one-third of the cost of every implement which the farmer uses, and every article of clothing he and his family wear; it increases the cost of production; it diminishes the value of agricultural products by lowering the exchangeable value of all exports; and it is the single element of the Government which undertakes to throw the burden of an iniquity all upon an innocent class, and bestow its benefits upon a guilty class. The farmers are the innocent class, which bears the burden, and the monopolists are the guilty class, which derives the profit. Neither shares with the other. How, then, can any convention of farmers in this country, whether national or local, overlook the part which the tariff is playing in this fight of theirs for self-protection against monopoly and extortion?

The Bradlaugh scheme of Republican government in England has met with a decided rebuff from John Bright, which is all the more severe as Bradlaugh and his associates had counted upon Mr. Bright's support and sympathy. At the recent Republican Convention held at Birmingham, of political societies favorable to Republicanism, for the purpose of forming a National Republican organization, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Bright, who had been invited to attend, which closed as follows: "I have no sympathy with the object which gives its name to your club. I prefer to try to do good in the way of political reform by what I regard as a wiser and less hazardous, if a less ambitious, method, and, from what we have seen of the past, I think we may gather hope and faith for the future." The example of the case with which an existing monarchy may be overthrown and the difficulty in substituting a stable form of government in its place, has been so frequent of late in Europe, that it is no wonder Mr. Bright thinks the only way to obtain good government is to commence reform in the existing government. In his own words: "It may be a wise policy to perfect the civil government we have rather than to look for great changes which necessarily involve enormous risks."

THE ELECTION OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

There are many circumstances about the election of Circuit Judges in Cook County on Monday next which have combined to create a general apathy among the people, not in regard to the issue, of which there is but one opinion, but in regard to the duty and necessity for voting. In the first place, it seems scarcely to be understood that all five of our Circuit Judges are to be elected, since such a construction of the Constitution is comparatively recent. In the next place, there is a general impression that, as there is only one ticket in the field, consisting of the present Circuit Judges, there is no necessity for polling a large vote, and people might just as well stay away from the polls as not. It is of the utmost concern that this impression should be removed. The importance of the present election is precisely equivalent to the importance of having an honest and able Judiciary. The Judges to be elected next Monday hold their offices six years. It has been agreed with surprising unanimity among the press, the political parties, the lawyers, and the people, that the only safe course to guard against the danger of incapacity or corruption creeping into Judicial position at the present time, is to re-elect the five gentlemen,—Messrs. Rogers, Williams, Tree, Booth, and Farwell,—who are now the Circuit Judges. No opposition ticket has, therefore, been put into the field, and but one man, Sam Ashton, is disposed to contest the election. Herein lies the danger. If the respectable people of the city and county shall remain away from the polls under the conviction that our five Judges will certainly be elected, it is not at all impossible that Sam Ashton will be able to drum up enough votes to defeat one of these candidates. Suppose, for instance, that the public apathy, which we have reasonably accounted for, shall keep down the whole vote of the county to, say, 500. All that Mr. Ashton will need to do, in that case, is to rally the bummers in a couple of wards to secure enough votes to defeat whichever of the five candidates—Williams, Rogers, Tree, Booth, or Farwell—shall receive the smallest number of votes. It is not necessary for us to repeat that this would be a public calamity, from which the interests of Chicago and Cook County would be likely to suffer more or less for the next six years. All respectable people concede as much. It must be averted, and the only way to make sure of this is, for every man to take the time next Monday to go to the polls. There will be no rush, as in the case of hotly-contested general elections, and the time and trouble will be insignificant compared to the importance of the result. It is necessary to keep in mind that there is a real danger that Sam Ashton, who has the field of bummerism all to himself on this occasion, may work up and pull out enough votes to elect him over one of the candidates, if the people generally stay away from the polls. Such a prospect as this should prompt every man to cast his vote next Monday as a more important duty than that of voting for President, Governor, Mayor, or at any other election.

THE SHOT-GUN AS A JUDICIAL WEAPON.

Southern papers bring us the facts concerning a recent attempt at murder at Atlanta, and the temporary postponement of the job by the interference of the legal authorities. The Atlanta *Herald* of May 23 announces that the "community was stirred day before yesterday into vivid excitement by the flashing out of a difficulty" between Alexander St. Clair-Abrams, editor of that paper, and Col. Carey W. Styles, editor of the Albany *News*. The difficulty that thus flashed out had its origin last year. Styles had a fight with a man named Nichols at a political convention, and Abrams, who was present, telegraphed an account of it to a paper. This report Styles denounced in the usual Southern language, and Abrams rejoined in equally fiery words. There the matter rested until recently, when it became public rumor that Abrams was of part negro blood, and this rumor was traced to Styles. Finally, on the 20th, Abrams was informed of the story and of its authorship. His first impulse was to seek Styles, but was persuaded to write, and thereupon he sent the following note:

> ATLANTA, May 20, 1873.
>
> *Carey W. Styles:*
>
> SIR: It has come to my knowledge from a reliable source that you have put in circulation a report that I have negro blood in my veins. I desire to know whether or not my information is correct. An immediate and unequivocal reply is instantly demanded. I am, sir, ALEX. ST. CLAIR ABRAMS.

The bearer was Col. Alston, to whom Styles said: "You ought not to have brought me this note. I recognize you as a gentleman. Mr. St. Clair-Abrams I do not, and cannot hold any communication with him." To this Alston replied: "If this is your final answer, prepare to die or to kill Mr. St. Clair-Abrams." The *Herald* says that this remark "excited" Styles, and the statement is probably true. Alston reported to Abrams, who, with great forbearance, waited half an hour for a written reply. This not coming, he proceeded to Heinz's store, purchased a double-barreled shot-gun, had it loaded for him, and "proceeded with it toward the Kimball House with it (the gun) slung by his side." On the way, he saw Styles in the middle of the street, and at once put his gun to his shoulder to fire at him, when the Mayor and a policeman seized and disarmed him, and put him under arrest. Soon after, the following note was delivered to Alston:

> ATLANTA, Ga., May 20, 1873.
>
> *Col. R. A. Alston, Atlanta:*
>
> The communication handed me this day by yourself, from Mr. Alex. St. Clair-Abrams, needs this reply. I am not the author of any report in relation to Mr. St. Clair-Abrams' blood, but did say if he was a son of a certain family of Abrams of Augusta he had negro blood in his veins. I made inquiry in Augusta a few days ago, and satisfied myself that Mr. St. Clair-Abrams is not of the family reported, and have frequently so stated since, fully acquitting him of the imputation. I make no such charge against Mr. St. Clair-Abrams. Respectfully, your obedient servant, CAREY W. STYLES.

Alston refused to receive the note, insisting that it must be directed to Abrams. Late at night, Col. D. P. Hill presented the same note to Alston, with this postscript:

> Please hand this note to Mr. Abrams as my reply to his communication, which, I trust, will be satisfactory. C. W. S.

Alston received this note so far as to refer it to Abrams. The latter refused to receive it, insisting that nothing would be satisfactory but an unequivocal apology.

Early next morning, Abrams, who had been under guard all night, was taken to the Court-House, his counsel being Maj. Hillyer. The testimony was heard, when the Court, Judge Hopkins, according to the *Herald*, "made some of the most beautiful and appropriate remarks we have ever heard." The following are some of the beautiful remarks of the Court:

> That he had carefully considered this case as a man and a magistrate; that the peace must be preserved at all hazards; that a failure on the part of the Mayor and his officers on Tuesday to do their duty, and instead of this trial there might have been a trial for killing, and the remainder of defendant's life embittered with regret; that he appreciated the provocation; that whenever a charge was made by the slanderous tongue of another that his blood was tainted, that the imperfection of human nature,—if it was an imperfection,—would, in the opinion of every man worthy to live, justify a resort to the shot-gun; that when the imputation of the want of chastity of a man's mother was added to the provocation, there are few men who would not pronounce it an offense that only blood could wipe out; but at the same time his duty was clear, and, knowing the defendant, he felt compelled to bind him over in a $10,000 bond.

Whether the Court intended to be understood that the "shot-gun," as distinguished from the rifle or the revolver, is the appropriate means of avenging a slander of this kind, is one of the questions peculiar to the code, and can only be determined by an expert. Certainly the Court intimated that such an offense could only be wiped out by blood, which is an extreme reading of the law of libel to be delivered from the Bench.

Abrams gave the bond, his sureties requiring of him a pledge that "inside the State he would keep the peace until the bond expired." A convention of editors from different parts of the State, then in Atlanta, decided that it was the duty of Styles to address his note of explanation and reparation directly to Abrams, and accordingly Styles authorized the change of the address from "Col. Alston" to "Mr. Abrams." This, however, Abrams refused, insisting on an original note of apology from Styles. The *Herald* states that public opinion is on the side of Abrams, and adds that "the slander was so terrible and jagged in its suggestions that Mr. St. Clair-Abrams was absolutely stupefied when the foul report was flashed upon him." It further gives the genealogy of Mr. Abrams, from which it appears that he "belongs to a family throughly respectable in every respect, of pure and good Spanish blood, and for several generations known and esteemed by the communities in which they live." His mother is now living in Kingston, Jamaica. He served honorably in the artillery service of the Conferate army. From present indications, there is a fair prospect that an editor will be killed in Atlanta.

A gentleman writing to us on business from Mason County, Ill., says: "I think the farmers in this community do not wish the Judicial elections to be degraded by pledges in the interest of any class, and they will pray that the miserable demagogues who do might be banished, at least till after election." To this conclusion not only the farmers, but all right-minded, intelligent men must come. A Judiciary got up and elected to order to make decisions according to programme, would be an outrage upon the civilization of the age. The world would point to it as a sure index of the degeneracy, and, therefore, of the early ruin of the Republic. Illinois has been justly proud of her Judges, and for her people now to violate the very first principles of right and duty by electing Judges pledged in advance to a specified course of action on any question likely to come before them, would be an indelible disgrace. It would mark the beginning of an era, the end of which no intelligent man could fail to foresee.

Miss Anna Dickinson, as we learn from a reliable pair of lips, is to be married to-day to Senator Allison, of Iowa. This is the way the strong-minded all go whenever the proper opportunity presents.—*St. Louis Republican, May 28.*

It is in the papers that Senator Allison and Miss Neeley, of Burlington, adopted daughter of Senator Grimes, are to be married next month.—*DesMoines Register, May 28.*

If any other newspaper knows any other lady who is to be married to Senator Allison, now is the time to make it public.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

> It is known here that the Chicago Bar are perfecting an organization to secure the appointment of United States Circuit Judge Drummond of that city to the vacant Chief Justiceship. Judge Drummond was formerly from Galena, Illinois. He has the respect of both political parties. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, regards him the best United States Circuit Judge on the Bench. Sidney Breese, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, is also a candidate. Mr. Breese was strongly advocated as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Horatio Seymour in 1868.

—Evidently the party managers in Iowa are disposed to go right along, unbelieving that anything has happened or is likely to happen to disturb their plans. The Davenport *Gazette* (organ) says:

> The call for delegates to the State Nominating Convention will remind the Republicans of Scott County of the duty which devolves upon them to maintain the ascendency of the Republican party and the triumph of Republican principles.

Then there is some more about "standing firmly in line with their brethren in other States," and "saving the Union," and that sort of talk. We thought the Union had been saved last year. It is *Iowa* that holds an election this year.

—All this while the New York *World* is beating the tom-tom for a reassembling of the Democracy, pure and simple. It says:

> But what now? The Democrats are at the end of their chosen course. They have slipped or tumbled to the bottom. *Facilis est descensus.* The force of expediency can no further go. What will they do? Stand where they are, only to wheel round and round like a dog in his kennel preparatory to lying down to a sleep of shame that may know no waking? Having gone to the wall, would they go to the dogs? Or will they shake off the indolence of defeat, regain the course from which they never should have turned aside, and, girding their loins, pursue it firmly, faithfully, fearlessly, without a shadow of turning, to the end, which, unlike the depths of demoralization and defeat, but on the heights of victorious power? Between these alternatives the Democracy will not hesitate. It cannot hesitate.

—A call has been signed by 291 citizens of Polk County for a public meeting in DesMoines, Iowa, June 7, to consider the propriety of nominating candidates to be supported by the people, regardless of politics, at the October election of Governor, Legislature, etc. A like movement is showing itself all over the State.

—Here's something the Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls Communism, and don't like, viz:

> We observe that Mr. Mueller, the Republican Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, from Cleveland, and a member of the Constitutional Convention, proposes to insert a section in the Constitution to guarantee electors the right to recall members of the Legislature when they are displeased with them. This is a principle borrowed from the French Commune.

Suppose this sort of principle, from whoever borrowed, prevailed as to Congressmen, for instance, wouldn't our Senators and Representatives toe the mark? Wouldn't they have a very quickened and instant perception of the popular feeling (in all parties) this year?

—The Rhode Island Government for the year was installed at Newport, Wednesday, with the usual pomp and ceremony. Henry Howard, of Coventry, took the oath as Governor, and the Legislature elected C. C. Van Zandt, of Newport Lieutenant-Governor (there having been no choice by the people), by 79 votes to 17 for Ballou. Col. Edwin Metcalf, of Providence, was elected Speaker of the House, and Ira O. Seamans, of Warwick, and C. F. Ballou, of Woonsocket, Clerks.

—Speaking of the resignation of Franklin B. Gowen from the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* says:

> Mr. Gowen, as President of the Reading Railroad, went into the Convention the representative of the most powerful monopoly (with one exception) in Pennsylvania;—went there to see that no harm came to his magnificent scheme. His protests amounted to very little. The Convention placed in the organic law to go to the people, restrictions on such corporations. Mr. Gowen was naturally disgusted at finding that the giant corporations of the State had no more influence in perverting the Convention to their purposes than the ring politicians, and so he resigned. He has probably as bad opinion of the delegates as had Mr. Speaker Elliott, though he will hardly express it in language as forcible as that individual did in the House last winter. It is the opposition of these people, monopolists and ring politicians, that will commend the amended Constitution as much as anything else, to the voters of the State. It tells the whole story.

—The coming Congress has a grand opportunity before it to redeem our sullied reputation. Will it profit by the mistakes of the past?—*Cleveland Leader.*

—No people on the face of the earth are more capable of understanding their real interests, and yet no people are more imposed upon through the delusion of precedents and party than our own. Is it not time to take a new departure? Let us begin. Let us establish a new precedent by electing only honest men to office.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—It appears to be a time for squaring accounts, just now, in the Democratic party. We have before given the strong protest of the Schuylkill and Berks Democratic papers, against longer following the lead of the present managers of the party in Pennsylvania, and the Lebanon *Advertiser* follows suit in indorsing the protest. The other Democratic papers of the State respond but slowly; but it is plain that there is discontent in the ranks of no ordinary kind.—*Pittsburgh Commercial (Administration).*

—Now let us have a people's convention in Kansas and make nominations of the best men in the State, and all the bribery and villainy that the party-leaders are master of cannot defeat it. The politicians in this country are the most villainous that ever cursed any country, and we want to bring them squarely and openly before the people. Then we can defeat them.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—The successful prosecution of this Credit Mobilier suit to a righteous judgment will do more for public morality in this country than anything which has occurred lately. The complaint upon which the officers of the Government ask judgment, is a flagrant breach of trust, and a gigantic robbery, one which affects injuriously all the material interests of society, from the lowest laborer to the princely merchant, and one, that if justice were done, would bring ruin and desolation to every person connected with it.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—We have not much faith that this suit will be urged very zealously. The proof is plain enough, and there is plenty of it, but other influences are operating, and, even if a judgment were obtained, it would excite no surprise to see Congress release it. . . . The Mobilier stock, divided among members, did not pay largely as a speculation. A fresh suction will be put on the Pacific fountain beyond question.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—We are not complaining of Gen. Grant but of the system. The danger has not been felt yet to any extent, but it lies lurking there in ambush; the average voter has been too strong for it to show its head yet; but let us get a strong despot in power, at the time of some civil commotion, with the army in his hand as a tool; with the treasure of the nation, collected and uncollected, in the hands of his creatures; with the means of diffusing knowledge and information (the Post-office Department) completely under his control; the courts and diplomacy governed by him or his children,—and see what will come. Think of this and ask if we do not want reformation, radical reformation. We want the sources of power brought back to the people.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial.*

—The Administration is no doubt inclined to favor such a rupture with Mexico, and our people have been educated to look upon the Northern provinces of Mexico as necessarily to be annexed to our Union, in the interests of commerce and safety, but any act or course of conduct based upon a disregard of international law and existing treaties should be deprecated.—*Galveston (Tex.) News.*

—We cherish in Mexico "free institutions"—because they are *free* for perpetual revolutions—*free* for anarchy—*free* for successive murder and despotism—until the good time comes, when we shall affectionately receive them into our embraces, and make them the Alabamas, Carolinas, Louisianas and Floridas of our grand Southern-Mexican domains.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—Even at the risk of destroying the friendly relations between the two countries, it is time they were disturbed enough to let our sister republic know that she cannot with impunity harbor and encourage such predatory bands.—*Hartford (Ct.) Courant.*

—The question now is, if our army takes six months to capture fifty Modoc bucks, squaws, and papooses, how long will it take, and what will it cost, to capture the 5,000 warriors who are mustering on the Upper Missouri for a fight this summer?—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union.*

—Speaking of the appointment of Williamson, of Louisiana, to the Central American mission, the St. Louis *Globe* says: "By this selection the President has again shown his anxiety to respect the feelings and promote the substantial interests of the Southern people." If the President could contrive to show that anxiety in some other way the Southern people would like him much more than they do.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—We see that the Kellogg faction have resolved to send their ablest colored orators throughout the North to "enlighten the people" in relation to Lousiana. Keep them at home! There is plenty of work for them to do. They had much better go through their own State and urge whites and blacks to respect law, cease from turbulence and riot, lay aside animosities, labor for the common good of their fellow-citizens, and see to it that when next the ballot is appealed to there shall be a fair vote and an honest count.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—We do not feel absolutely certain that Cincinnati will build a first-class railroad to Chattanooga, or to the moon, or to the end of the rainbow; but we feel sure that an expenditure of $100,000,000 for canals by the General Government, in the name of cheap transportation, will not be made immediately.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—It is not yet certain who will get that $3,000 appropriated by the Ohio Legislature for lobbying the Morgan raid claim through Congress. Three thousand dollars will make but a slight impression upon Congress. Since the increase of their salaries, they will probably increase the price of votes. There will be one advantage, however; the lobbyist, by referring to the vote on the back-pay question will know where the money can be spent to best advantage.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The principal Senatorial squealer from New Jersey, Frelinghuysen, declines the back pay. He is excessively loyal, though, to the President, whose signature slung one million and a quarter of dollars to the retiring Congressmen, and a cool hundred thousand to himself.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—It wasn't the poorest M. C.'s exclusively, after all, that took the salary-steal. Senators Sprague and Chandler, Cameron and Pomeroy, who count their wealth by millions, pocketed the miserable plunder.—*Boston Journal.*

—The State Treasury ring organ (Pittsburgh *Commercial*) is slapping away at the Congressional salary-grabbers, but nary a word has it for Grant, who could have used the veto and prevented the steal. He preferred indorsing and signing the bill because it provided him with an extra $100,000. This the *Commercial* will not deny.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—One by one, the Congressmen who so greedily gobbled up their back pay, imagining that there was something peculiarly sharp in their giving to the salary bill a retroactive clause, are returning it to the Treasury, feeling that their maneuvre was anything but shrewd. Even those who left their money undrawn, intending to go after it when the excitement died away, are being unearthed, and compelled to put the money beyond their reach. Some of those innocent grabbers didn't know that the money would wait for them, or they would have ordered it back long ago!—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Two Men Suffocated in an Out-House Vault.

COLUMBUS, O., May 29.—A most horrible case of suffocation occurred here early this morning. A colored man named Van Brown was engaged in digging a vault close by an old vault that was filled to overflowing with filth of every description. About midnight the new vault was completed, and, while opening a connection so as to allow the contents of the old one to empty into the new one, suddenly the partition gave way, precipitating the huge mass of filth upon Brown, suffocating him almost instantly. An assistant's call for help was answered by a young white man, named Jacob Jasper, who arose from his bed and hurried to the place. Thinking to save Brown, he sprang into the vault and grasped Brown, but before he could be rescued he was also suffocated.

"Old Man Bender."

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 29.—A gentleman who has lived within eight miles of the Bender farm in Kansas, and who helped in exhuming the dead bodies, came here to-day from DesMoines for the express purpose of seeing the person now in jail here supposed to be "old man Bender." During his interview with the prisoner, the latter told him that he knows Brockman, who lives near Bender's house; also, the names of several other persons living in the vicinity. He says he has no reasonable doubt but what the prisoner is "old Bender."

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Wall street was without any new feature to-day. Money ruled easy.

STOCKS.

The interest in the stock market centered in Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which were irregular. The remainder of the list was exceedingly quiet, and outside of Western Union the changes were only ¼ to ⅜ per cent. The highest quotations were current early in the day, and the lowest late in the afternoon. Pacific Mail declined 3¼ per cent, and weakened the general market. The statement made by the Company yesterday causes a general feeling of dissatisfaction on account of the lack of details. The general grouping of large amounts under indefinite heads has led to extraordinary gossip about the expenditures for a Congressional subsidy, as well as for Albany legislation and the increased expenses of the line.

GOLD

was firm in the morning, but declined late in the afternoon. The Custom-House officials state that the imports of dry goods will vary but little from last week, but no estimate can be given.

BONDS.

Governments were firm. The decline in gold occurred too late to affect the market.

PRODUCE.

Flour—The demand was very light, and, with more liberal arrivals, prices of all spring and low grades of winter wheat extras were lower and irregular. No. 2 was more plenty and lower. Sales, 7,600 brls; receipts, 13,155 brls. Wheat opened firm for spring, but closed easier and irregular. There was a good demand, chiefly for export. Winter met with a moderate demand at irregular prices. The inquiry for future is light. Sales, 62,000 bu; receipts, 72,930 bu.

Pork was very quiet and unsettled. The sales, cash and regular, were about 100 brls, at $16.12 for old mess. For future delivery, no sales. June is offered at $18.62½. Receipts, 21 pkgs. In cut meats there was very little business, and prices for the most part were nominal. There was some weakness in smoked hams, with reported sales of 1,000 smoked hams in bulk, 10@11 lbs, at 13½c yesterday, and 50 tcs of hams at 11½c. Receipts, 715 pkgs. Bacon was quiet and prices about as before. Long clear, 8½@8⅝c, with 25 bxs sold at the higher figure. Short clear is about 9c. Lard was fairly active and easier; Western at 9 1-16c. For future delivery, 500 tcs for June sold at 9½c; 100 tcs do at 9 1-16c; 750 tcs kettle do, a re-sale of contract, at 9⅛c; 500 tcs July at 9⅜c. Receipts, 1,042 packages.

SPRINGFIELD.

Supreme Court Decisions—Decoration Day Preparations—Filed Articles—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 29.—The following opinions upon cases heard at the January term, 1873, of the Supreme Court, Central Division, were filed with the Clerk yesterday:

Brockenbrough v. Dresser et al., affirmed; Anderson v. Jacobs, reversed, and remanded; Booth v. Town of Carthage, affirmed; The People ex rel., etc., v. The Town of Santa Anna, mandamus refused; The People ex rel., etc., v. The Town of Harp, etc., mandamus awarded; Southern v. Grimm, affirmed; People ex rel., etc., v. Town of Laenna, etc., mandamus refused; Henrickson v. Hodgen, reversed and remanded; Markoe v. Andras, reversed and remanded; Fallon et al. v. Schempf et al., reversed and remanded; McNab & Co. v. Barry, affirmed; Weatherford et al. v. The People, etc., affirmed; Gregg v. Brower, affirmed; Bradford et al. v. Halles et al., affirmed; Rives et al. v. Knowles et al, affirmed; Stevenson et al. v. Mather, affirmed; Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company v. Larmon, etc., reversed and remanded; Swearinger v. Gulick et al., reversed and remanded; Richards et al. v. Shaw, reversed and remanded; Frances v. Shrader, reversed and remanded; Patton v. Gates & Co., reversed and remanded; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company v. Dickson et al., reversed and remanded; Mann et al. v. Richardson, reversed and remanded; Owens et al. v. Sturges et al., reversed and remanded; Bertels v. Duncan, affirmed; Markham v. Heffner, reversed and remanded; Thomas v. Rutledge et al., affirmed; Linn v. Sigsbee, reversed and remanded; Havighorst v. Lindborg, affirmed; Villers v. Palmer, administrators, etc., affirmed; Shepard, administrator, v. National Bank of Lawrence County, Penn., affirmed; Hager et al. v. Parsons et al., affirmed; Andes Insurance Company v. Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, reversed and remanded; Pearce v. Pearce, reversed and remanded; Paris & Decatur Railroad Company v. Mullins, affirmed; Heberer v. Heberer, reversed and remanded; Smith et al. v. Barlow, affirmed; Pratt v. Tucker et al., reversed and remanded; Gartland v. Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company, affirmed; Thompson v. Price, affirmed; Billings v. Kankakee Coal Company, affirmed; Pusey v. Peck, affirmed; Lindley v. Miller, affirmed. Thompson v. Mead et al., reversed and remanded; Watt et al. vs. Galliard et al., affirmed; Gillett v. Logan County, reversed and remanded; Carter v. Gunnels et al., reversed and remanded; Bane v. Gridley, affirmed; Bloomington v. Pollard, affirmed; Same v. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, reversed and remanded; Withrow & Co. v. Briggs, affirmed; Pike v. Colvill, reversed; Richardson v. Mills et al., affirmed; Wolf et al. v. Wolf, affirmed; Aldrich et al. v. Lewis, affirmed; Smith v. Donnelly, reversed and remanded; Robinson v. Trustees' Schools, affirmed; Lughinghi v. Nuber, affirmed; Primm v. Legg, reversed and remanded; Carter v. Braden, affirmed; Mitchell et al. v. Birns et al., reversed and remanded; Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. Shea, reversed and remanded; Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company v. Green, reversed and remanded; Wilday et al. v. Morrison, reversed and remanded; McMurchey v. O'Hair, etc., affirmed; Rucker, administratrix v. Redmond, affirmed; Illinois Insurance Company v. Littlefield et al., affirmed; Chapman v. Hurd, affirmed; Dawson v. Hayden et al., affirmed; Long v. Sutter, affirmed; Emmet v. Reinhardt, affirmed; Illinois Central Railroad Company v. Heffman, administrator, affirmed; Heffner v. Palmer, reversed and remanded; United States Express Company v. Hutchins, affirmed; Stafford et al. v. Walters et al., affirmed; Hazlett v. Hadley, affirmed; Illinois Central Pacific Railroad Company v. Maffit, reversed and remanded; Same v. Cunningham, reversed and remanded; Same v. Johnson, affirmed; Smith v. Delissa, affirmed; Haworth v. Travis et al., affirmed; Walker v. Krebaum, affirmed; Durham v. People, etc., affirmed; Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company v. Spillers, affirmed; Same v. Connell, reversed and remanded; Purvines v. Champion, affirmed; Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad Company v. Hall, affirmed; Sions et al. v. Bice, affirmed; York v. Kile et al., affirmed; Plaster v. Plaster, affirmed; McDeed v. McDeed et al., reversed and remanded; Sallee v. Fallen, reversed and remanded; Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company v. Morris, affirmed; McConnell v. Scott, affirmed; Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company v. Jacksonville, reversed and remanded; Same v. Maine, affirmed; Estep, et al. v. Fenlan, et al., reversed and remanded; Bonnell v. Wylder, reversed and remanded; York v. Brisco, affirmed; Farnham v. Childs, reversed and remanded; Flack v. Hughes et al., reversed and remanded; Montony v. Elgin, mandamus refused.

By proclamation of Mayor Hay the banks and public offices will close to-morrow. The State and United States offices will also be closed during the day. Immense preparations have been made for the decoration ceremonies. Judge Steele has arrived and will deliver the oration.

The Artificial Stone Company of Chicago, capital, $100,000, and the Joliet Street Railroad Company, capital, $40,000, filed articles of association to-day.

Gov. Beveridge left by the noon train for Chicago. He delivers the oration to-morrow at Rose Hill Cemetery.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien for Judge Lawrence—The Colton Letter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 29.—Considerable surprise was created in this city to-day by the appearance in the *Transcript* of a letter from the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, announcing his intention to support the Hon. C. B. Lawrence for re-election. This action on the part of so prominent a Democrat as Mr. O'Brien can but have its effect upon the campaign. Mr. O'Brien takes occasion to state that he knows Judge Lawrence as a pure and upright citizen, a profound lawyer, and an exalted, incorruptible, and independent Judge, and that he would regard his defeat, under existing circumstances, as a public calamity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 29.—The card published over the signature of John B. Colton, in the Galesburg *Register* of the 27th, while purporting to be in the interest of Judge Lawrence, is an ingenious device to help Craig. It is well known here that Colton is a prominent railroad man, and the bosom-friend of Craig, who has for many years been a railroad attorney, and is now employed in that position by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., May 29.—At a meeting held in this city to-day, it was unanimously resolved to support the Hon. N. M. Knapp as candidate for Circuit Judge in this, the Eighteenth, District. The meeting was composed of leading citizens of both political parties.

Connecticut Chief Justiceship.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 29.—In the Senate, to-day, Judge O. S. Seymour was elected Chief Justice, to succeed Chief Justice Butler, who resigned, and Judge John D. Park was elected to succeed Judge Seymour.

THE SALOON INTEREST.

Convention of German Delegates from the Several Wards at Bismarck Hall.

Proposition to Invite the Co-operation of All Nationalities Favorably Received.

Organization of the Deutsch-Americanisch Central Verein.

Appointment of a Committee of Agitation.

The delegates from those wards which have organized in support of the New Departure, and from the various German musical and other organizations, met yesterday evening in Bismarck Hall, in the Teutonic Building.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, who briefly stated the manner in which the movement had started in the Seventeenth Ward, and its objects. It was for those present to decide whether they would have a temporary or permanent organization, and which programme they would adopt.

Mr. Schoeninger was elected temporary Chairman, and stated he doubted not they had all come actuated by honorable motives, and that they would prove to the Americans that they occupied a safe and reasonable ground.

After a little discussion, it was decided to transact the business in both English and German.

William Vocke was nominated as Secretary, but declined, and Mr. Fricke was elected.

Mr. Hesing moved the delegates from the various wards and societies sit together. It met with unaccountable opposition, and was withdrawn by Mr. Hesing, who desired to avoid anything that was calculated to disturb harmony. It was renewed by Mr. Niehoff and carried.

The roll was called, and it appeared that delegates were present representing the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards and the Chicago Turn Gemeinde, Turn Verein, Vorwarts, Aurora Turn Verein, South Chicago Turn Verein, Germania Mannerchor, Schleswig Holstein Verein, Orpheus Freisminiger Burger, Hildische Bund, and Liederkranz.

A motion that the proceedings be conducted only in German was opposed by Ald. Schaffner, since he wanted an organization which would embrace all nationalities, and not the German merely. They must not lay themselves open to the charge of getting up a German Know-Nothing movement,—not that that was their intention, but it would be imputed to them.

Julius Rosenthal said they were just as good American citizens, even if they spoke German. If all their proceedings were in German, they would appear in all the English papers. He believed that all motions should be put in both languages, and let the delegates talk in whatever language they pleased.

Col. Knoblesdorff moved to appoint a Central Committee composed of one delegate from each ward and society represented.

Mr. Richard Michaelis said, while the new movement had met with some favor from The Tribune, it had been called a German Know-Nothing one by the *Times* and *Inter-Ocean*. He believed they had better not hurry to make a Central Committee, and not make out a platform; but at a later day proceed to get up a committee which would embrace all nationalities. They must extend their sphere of activity in the various wards, take in Irish, Americans, and Scandinavians, and, when they had done that, make a central organization and declaration of principles. To do it at present would be premature.

Col. Knoblesdorff said he wanted simply a committee for organization.

Mr. Michaelis moved that the Committee appointed under Col. Knoblesdorff's motion be directed to work and canvass in the various wards, and prepare for the organization of a Central Committee which would represent all nationalities.

The Chair said the only programme they had was that of the Seventeenth Ward, which was to organize the German vote, and that alone. They need not be alarmed by the talk about a German Know-Nothing party. This was a purely German meeting, and he was opposed to lugging in English. It was a purely German meeting, and the movement as yet was a purely German one, to control German votes. If they did not stick to that, they would have their trouble for nothing. He wanted an immediate organization, and then let the Central Committee go its own way.

Mr. Michaelis declared the meeting was free to do what it pleased, and was not governed by the Seventeenth Ward resolutions. If they made up a committee and programme at once, they would shut themselves out from all other nationalities, which was what they must specially avoid, since they could never succeed alone, for there was a very strong Puritanical element. They could win only by uniting all the liberal-minded elements, and that certainly could not be done if a central committee was made up consisting of Germans alone.

Mr. Rosenthal said their resolutions showed they could not be accused of Know-Nothingism. They showed that the cause rested on great principles, which appealed to all nationalities, and which concerned all citizens. They should begin at once with organization and platform, and not wait for increased numbers.

Mr. Michaelis' motion was opposed by Ald. Schaffner so far as the meeting's not passing any resolutions was concerned. He saw no objection to getting up an Agitation Committee to call a meeting hereafter to choose a Central Committee, but if the present meeting wanted to pass resolutions it could do so.

Mr. Michaelis' motion, so far as concerned the appointment of a committee of one from each ward and society, to agitate in the various wards and call a delegate meeting hereafter to choose a Central Committee, was adopted.

Mr. Rosenthal moved the appointment of a committee to prepare a platform.

Mr. Michaelis opposed it, thinking they had better wait till all nationalities were represented.

It was suggested that the Seventeenth Ward's resolutions would do.

Philip Stein had no particular desire for a platform, but offered as a substitute for the motion some resolutions similar to those adopted in the Seventeeth Ward.

Mr. Thieme thought they could stand on the principle of the resolutions, but he did not believe it politic to pass it. The platform on which they were to stand must be a wider one.

Mr. Hesing said he thought the organization should have a platform at once, and let the Germans take the initiative in the movement. The liberal-minded Republicans and Democrats would thank them for it. There was no reason why the Germans should not have their special meetings and organizations to start the movement. They made a great mistake if they went further without at once having a clearly-defined platform. They also wanted an address to the public prepared, and with it they would go out as American citizens. It must be a carefully-prepared document, drawn up by able men, and setting forth all their grievances. They must have a platform broad enough for all nationalities to stand upon, and they should not leave the hall till a committee had been appointed to prepare one.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the present meeting declare itself permanently organized, and then they, as German-American citizens, could appoint a committee and adopt such addresses and resolutions as they pleased.

Mr. Rosenthal opposed the adoption of any hastily-offered resolutions. Time was needed, in order that a carefully-worded declaration of principles could be prepared.

Col. Knoblesdorff moved that the Organization Committee be intrusted with the task of preparing a platform, and Mr. Rosenthal accepted it.

Mr. Eberhardt thought Mr. Stein's resolutions were broad and satisfactory enough.

Mr. Michaelis moved that each delegation appoint a representative to serve on the Organization Committee.

Mr. F. A. Hoffman, Jr., hoped they would have a Committee on Resolutions, which could report to a subsequent meeting. Mr. Stein's resolutions were good as far as they went, but were not broad enough to make a satisfactory platform.

Col. Knobelsdorff's motion, as accepted by Mr. Rosenthal, was adopted, and Mr. Stein's resolutions sent to that Committee.

Mr. Schaffner's motion was taken up, and he spoke in favor of it, since it would furnish to the German-speaking citizens an organization through which they could express their views.

F. A. Hoffman, Jr., supported the motion. Those present had met as Germans, and it was only proper that they should have their special organization, outside of, but forming a part of, the general organization, which would embrace all nationalities. He closed with the usual exhortation for unity, and the assurance that if they failed in the fall it would simply be because they allowed themselves to be divided.

Ald. Schaffner's motion was adopted, and it was decided that the organization be called the Deutsch-Americanisch Central Verein.

The Committee on Organization or Agitation was then made up as follows: Frank Schweinfurth, William Floth, Chris. Tegtmeyer, C. Niehoff, Dr. Matthei, Max Eberhardt, Emil Muhlke, R. Thieme, F. A. Hoffman, J. Schillinger, R. Michaelis, G. R. Korn, William Schwarz, B. Eisendrath, Carl Dahinten, Philip Stein, H. Schandlin, W. Schaeffer, Carl Bluhm, R. Freiberg, A. C. Hesing, R. Christianisen, J. C. Meyer, Peter Hand, A. Erbe, L. Schwuchow, F. Sengl, and the editors of the various German papers.

F. A. Hoffman moved the temporary Chairman be made the permanent one.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Stein was elected permanent Secretary.

The meeting adjourned.

A WHOLESALE MURDERESS.

Mrs. Lamb, of Trimbelle, Wis., Poisons Her Children and Neighbors—A Kind Nurse, but Fed Her Patients with Strychnine—A Prayerful Woman, but Too Ready to Send Her Friends to Heaven.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, May 28, 1873.

At Ellsworth, in Pierce County, Wis., was commenced, yesterday, before the Circuit Court for that county, the trial of Mrs. Charlotte Lamb, arrested in November last for the murder, by poison, of two of her own children, and a man and woman of the neighborhood in which she lived, in Trimbelle Township. An information is on file in each case separately; but the proof in each one is conclusive. Chemical analyses of the contents of their stomachs revealed strychnine in fatal quantities in the children, and equal to 30 grains each was taken from the stomachs of her adult victims. She was alone with her boy, Don Orrin Lamb, a lad of 13 years, when he was taken suddenly sick, and died, as was supposed of heart-disease. She was also alone with her little girl, a pretty child of 10 years, when it sickened and died just as suddenly. Mrs. Ottman, a neighbor, complained of faintness. Mrs. Lamb gave her a dose of her preparation, and Mrs. Ottman was a corpse in a few hours. Royal Garland ate too much dinner, and asked Mrs. Lamb to prepare him a dose of pain-killer. The dose she gave him threw him into spasms, which ended with his death a few hours after. The children were poisoned in May and June of last year, and the others in August following. She is popularly accused, also, of having poisoned her husband, who died suddenly in the fall of 1871; a Mr. Fuller, of Trimbelle, who died shortly before that time; the first Mrs. Lamb, who died in Vermont, about 1853-54; and a young woman in Vermont who was her rival for the hand of the widower. But the doctors say her husband died from natural causes, and there is no evidence to show that she killed the others, save that, as with her known victims, they were nursed and doctored by Mrs. Lamb, and died in her arms.

I saw this woman in her jail cell, at Ellsworth, recently. She is fat, fair, and forty, with a dull but not an evil countenance. Her character, too, until these murders were brought home to her, was that of a good and kind woman. In 1862 she carried her baby girl, and half carried her little boy,—the same children she poisoned last year,—all the way from Arlington, Sibley County, in this State, to St. Paul; and her motherly devotion was noted in all the records of that year of Sioux raids and murders. In Trimbelle, for near ten years, she was the Good Samaritan of her neighborhood, whom everybody called upon when they wanted a country medicine compounded, a sick person to be well taken care of, or a watcher with the dead. She was noted, too, for her piety, and the zeal with which she prayed for and with the sick and dying. The man Garland, whom she poisoned, was a half-witted fellow, a bachelor, for whom no other woman of the neighborhood would do anything; but Mrs. Lamb mended his clothes and stockings, washed for him and cooked for him, and pitied him that he was such a weak-headed man. But finally she poisoned him, and, while he lay writhing with pain, the woman was all the time exhorting him to put his trust in God and be prepared to die. For an hour or so next morning, she was left alone with his corpse, and she passed the most of the time in prayer.

Of course the defense set up is insanity. A physician from the Madison Hospital for the Insane, and a number of medical experts, have been called to testify as to her sanity. The trial will occupy several days, and will prove the woman either to be subject to a strange form of insanity, or to be one of the worst of the devils that ever held the form of woman.

The State is represented in the case by ex-Senator (State) E. H. Ives, the County-Attorney of Pierce County, assisted by his law-partner, a Mr. Smith, of Prescott. The defense will be conducted by Messrs. Spooner & Baker, of Hudson, leaders in the criminal practice of Northwest Wisconsin, and associated with Mr. Bovans, a young lawyer of Ellsworth. Echo.

THE MISSOURI EDITORIAL EXCURSIONISTS.

The members of the Missouri Editorial Association arrived in this city last evening at 9 o'clock, from Louisiana, Mo., over the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway. They were taken to the Gault House, where arrangements had been made to receive them. The Association, after its session at Louisiana, made an excursion down the river on the boat Rob Roy, and returned by the Gen. Anderson. The excursion to Chicago was gotten up by Maj. R. A. Campbell and E. P. Dyer, Esq., of Louisiana, who secured passes for the whole party to this city and return, which will wind up the doings of the Association for this year. The members spent last evening in walking about the city, and visiting the theatres. Most of them will leave for home to-day. The following members registered their names at the Gault House: Robert N. Henderson, *Daily Enterprise*, Moberly; John W. Jacks, Mexico *Intelligencer*; W. S. Bryan, Montgomery *Standard*; Charles Whitehead, Kansas City; William F. Switzler, Columbus; J. C. Foss, Washington; P. Donan, Lexington *Caucasian*; D. B. Newberry, Hannibal; W. A. Anderson, Clarksville *Sentinel*; J. A. Meed, Troy *Dispatch*; Wallace Williams, Fulton *Telegraph*; W. W. Vaughn, Brownsville *Banner*; G. N. Richards, Holden *Enterprise*; E. P. Caruthers, Fredericktown *Bee*; S. B. Brady, Farmington *Argus*; W. D. Crandell, Brookfield *Gazette*; W. H. Balthis, *Brunswicker*; T. D. Begie, Keytesville *Herald*; T. P. Dobyns, Macon *Republican*; J. P. Love, Macon *Times*; Frank P. Dickinson, *Cattle Trail*, Kansas City; Milo Blair, Boonville *Eagle*; J. G. Pangborn, Boonville *Advertiser*; Joseph H. Turner, Carrollton *Record*; W. C. B. Gillespie, Kirksville *Register*; L. D. Mott, Lexington *Register*; Laura S. Webb, *Western Sun*, St. Louis; L. J. Easton, Glasgow *German*; R. W. McMillian, Hillsboro *Democrat*; Samuel B. Rowe, Marble City *News*; O. J. Kirby, Carrollton *Journal*; H. Lick, Lawrence *Journal*; R. W. Harris, Mexico *Leader*; A. Rodemyere, Centralia *Guard*; J. E. Payne, Harrisonville *Record*; J. B. Merwin, *Journal of Education*, St. Louis; W. R. Leffet, Palmyra *New Era*; O. C. Bryson, Louisiana *Press*; Thos. D. Fisher, Troy *Herald*; R. S. Emmons, Appleton *City News*; N. C. Birch, Jefferson City *State Journal*; John A. Hanney, Versailles *Gazette*; S. A. Rawlins, Shelbania *Democrat*; W. J. Powell, Rolla *Express*; W. L. Malone, Jackson *Cashmer*; O. D. Austin, Bates County *Record*.

The Obstructions Placed by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in the Mississippi River.

From the LaCrosse (Wis.) Democrat, May 28.

The LaCrosse *Liberal Democrat* is in receipt of intelligence from Milwaukee to the effect that Mr. Webb, United States District Attorney for the Western Wisconsin District, who resides at Grand Rapids, has received instructions from the Secretary of War to commence action at once against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, to compel that Company to remove the obstruction which they have placed in the Mississippi River at the head of Minnesota Island, two miles above LaCrosse, by which they intended, it is alleged, to cause the channel to run on the Minnesota side, and leave the City of LaCrosse half a mile from navigable water.

The reports of the engineers who were sent here by the War Department, and who thoroughly examined the obstructions, have been sent to the United States District Attorney, and he will proceed at once against the Modoc corporation.

Connecticut State Capital.

Hartford, Conn., May 29.—In the Lower House of the Legislature the Constitutional Amendment, providing for one Capital, and that to be at Hartford, passed by 186 to 52. The amendment now goes to the people for indorsement.

UBASSY vs. BESSUNGER.

Result of the First Discount Match Between the French Expert and His Chicago Opponent.

The Latter Victorious in a Splendid Game, by a Score of 400 to 76.

No sporting event in the billiard line that can now be called to mind, not even excepting any of the memorable championship matches in which the lamented McDevitt defeated Dion, Foster, and Goldthwaite, has created any more interest in Chicago than the contest between Ubassy and Bessunger, at the Amphitheatre, on Clinton street, yesterday evening. It has been the talk of the town ever since the arrival of the Frenchman among us, because it was generally understood that the principal object he had in view when he left New Orleans was to meet in a public match the player with whom he crossed cues last night. Aside from this, Ubassy's record, and the quiet exhibitions of his wonderful skill given during the past week, were sufficient in themselves to attract general attention. No such player has ever appeared in this country, and whether he wins or loses the two remaining matches with Bessunger, or those that he may make in other cities, this will be the opinion of every intelligent man who had the pleasure of witnessing the game last evening. Ubassy is, perhaps, the most unpretending billiard player known. His manner and appearance convey no intimation of the professional billiardist, but the instant he makes a shot he reveals his marvelous skill. There is no affectation about his style, He cares nothing for the impression that a graceful attitude may create The rapidity with which he plays and the boldness of his execution strike the beholder at once: His conception of a shot, no matter how difficult it may be, is almost instantaneous, and the moment his "bridge" hand is placed on the table the stroke is delivered. He rarely plays for safety, trusting entirely to his skill.

At 8 o'clock the Amphitheatre was packed full with the largest audience that ever assembled at a billiard match in this city. All the professional billiard players were present, and many of our best citizens could be seen among the spectators. There was but little betting at the commencement of or during the game. The odds given by Ubassy, a discount in 400 points French caroms, should have brought out more wagers on the part of Bessunger's friends. Mr. J. R. Rockfellow, of New York, was chosen referee. The umpires were Tom Foley for Ubassy, and George Morris for Bessunger.

About half-past 8 o'clock the players approached the table, which stood on a slightly elevated platform in the centre of the circus-ring, and banked for choice of balls and the lead. Both of these preliminary movements were won by Bessunger. He chose the white ball, and counted on a plain angle-shot. His run ceased at 4, the miss being on a single cushion-shot. Ubassy failed to count on a draw down the side-rail, and left the balls in such a position that Bessunger made 9. Ubassy made a fine draw-shot, getting the balls together, but they froze, and had to be spotted. He missed the next shot, and Bessunger made 7, ending on a miscue draw. Ubassy followed with 2, and Bessunger again with a miss on a half masse. The Frenchman then put in a little work, showing the audience some of his peculiar draws in a run of 9. Bessunger made 2 in his fifth inning, following it with 10 in his sixth, 8 in his seventh, 2 in his eighth, and 10 again in his tenth. Ubassy all this time was playing with indifferent success, making four misses, and only 14 points in the aggregate. Bessunger's personal friends were particularly jubilant about this time. In his twelfth inning the Chicago player made a bad miss, which left the balls in a position for a masse. As this class of shots can be made by Ubassy as easy as simple caroms, it is almost unnecessary to say that he counted. He improved the leave to the extent of 37, and in the run made many of his marvelous draw-shots. Bessunger followed with a well-executed run of 23, in which he showed fine position-playing, and made several excellent shots. He followed this up in the succeeding inning with a run of 14, which was also put together in good style. In his eighteenth inning he added 16 more to his score, which made it 111 to Ubassy's 5.

Bessunger's playing at this time was remarkably rapid and daring, while nearly all of Ubassy's efforts were unlucky in the extreme. All that can be said of his shots is that they were well-conceived attempts to get the balls in position, and were remarkably close. Bessunger kept up his driving gate to the twenty-third inning, making runs of 11, 8, and 38. His opponent, meanwhile, made several misses, and one good run of 24, principally in round-the-table play and draw shots, which seem to be his favorites. He ended by missing an easy shot. In his twenty-sixth inning he increased his small score by a run of 29, which was very finely made, and which ended, as usual, in a miss of an easy shot. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the twenty-ninth inning, when Bessunger turned his second hundred in a run of 22, which was remarkable for the rapidity of its execution, and the many fine position shots it brought out. His score now stood at 216, while Ubassy's was next to nothing. The latter seemingly could do nothing, and yet he acted as if he was perfectly satisfied with the way things were going. He betrayed no surprise at the fact that he was unable to play his customary game, but went plodding along, making a few points now and a few again, and missing all sorts of shots with a most childlike expression of countenance.

Bessunger continued to be very brave while his opponent played in this bad way. Runs of 12 and 14, and some smaller ones were added to his score from the twenty-fourth to the thirty-seventh inning. In his thirty-seventh Ubassy heaped up 19, and everybody was indulging in the hope that he would continue that sort of thing indefinitely, when an extremely difficult masse came up, and was missed by a hair. The run must have shaken Bessunger's confidence in himself, for he made but 4 in the succeeding inning. As Ubassy followed with a miss, however, John took heart again, and rolled up 10. A run of 12 by the Frenchman shook him up again, if a miss is any indication, but, as Ubassy was kind enough to follow suit, he took courage once more, and made a beautiful run of 36, which placed him on his last hundred, his score standing 304 to 0. In his forty-first inning Ubassy made 21, and followed it up with the largest run in the game up to this point, 64. This exhibition was loudly applauded, as it deserved to be, for it was one of the neatest runs, in all styles of playing, that was ever seen here. Two misses by Bessunger and one by Ubassy, and then the latter made 17, during which he was unlucky enough to freeze with the balls in a heap. Again in the forty-seventh inning he made 16, turning his first hundred for the first time, the score standing—Ubassy, 105; Bessunger, 320.

From the forty-eighth to the fifty-first inning Bessunger made but 3 points. In the same innings Ubassy made 23, counting in every inning, but missing by the closest shaves imaginable. In his fifty-second inning Bessunger virtually ended the game with a magnificent run of 75, in which he showed wonderful judgment and execution in draw and cushion shots, and fully equaled his opponent in playing for position. Nothing daunted by the terrible odds against him, Ubassy went for all that was on the table, and got 27. His customary bad luck attended him even to the end. Bessunger brought the game to a close in the fifty-fourth inning, the following being the score:

Bessunger—4, 9, 7, 0, 2, 10, 8, 2, 0, 10, 1, 0, 23, 14, 2, 3, 0, 16, 1, 11, 5, 8, 38, 0, 6, 1, 7, 6, 22, 1, 4, 12, 1, 14, 0, 0, 3, 4, 10, 0, 36, 2, 0, 0, 4, 8, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 75, 1, 1. Total, 400. Average, 7 22-54. Largest runs, 36, 38, 75.

Ubassy—0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 2, 8, 34, 7, 0, 12, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 24, 2, 0, 29, 4, 8, 0, 2, 3, 1, 5, 0, 10, 9, 19, 0, 12, 0, 21, 64, 0, 17, 1, 16, 1, 6, 2, 14, 27, 1. Total score, 370. Score, deducting discount, 76. Average, 6 52-53. Largest runs, 34, 29, 64.

It should be borne in mind that the match played last evening was but the first of a series of three between Ubassy and Bessunger, on each of which a stake of $500 will depend. The next comes off on Monday evening next, at the Amphitheatre, Bessunger to receive the odds of 200 points in 600 at the French game. Pools on this contest will be sold at Foley's this evening. Though defeated, Ubassy is still the king billiardist in the estimation of everybody who knows anything of the nature of the game. Had he played as well in the first part of the game last evening as he did at the close, though he did not at any time play near his standard, his score would tell a different tale. The forthcoming matches will undoubtedly call forth his full strength.

More Liverpool Steamships.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 23.

Messrs. N. D. Spartal & Co., of Liverpool, write to Mr. L. J. Higby and Messrs. A. B. French & Co., of this city, in reference to the establishment of a new line of ocean steamships to transport the produce of the Mississippi Valley. The object is to compete permanently and successfully with the railway and water routes via New York, Boston, and Montreal, and to link the Liverpool interests and connections with the river barges of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ouachita, and Red Rivers, and the Illinois Central Railroad. This firm proposes to have steamers built of twice the dimensions of the Lord Clive, suitable for both grain and cotton carrying. They will cost from £150,000 to £200,000 apiece, but will carry 15,000 bales of cotton and a large quantity of grain.

The proposition is to call it the Atlantic and Great Western Steamship Company, connected with the river barges and cotton-presses of this city. The opinion is expressed that iron screw barges of six or seven feet draft, could be built there, and sent out here in pieces to be fitted up. It is proposed that Mr. Higby should interest himself to induce St. Louis, Chicago, and other places to join in the enterprise, especially the barge people and railways.

BOLD BANK-ROBBERY.

The Ste.-Genevieve (Mo.) Bank Entered and Robbed in Daylight—The Cashier and Others Held Prisoners Until the Gang Escapes.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 28.

A daring and remarkable robbery was perpetrated at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., yesterday morning, the bank at that place being the victim. The town is small, and as the region is wild and thinly settled toward the south, it is not strange that it should be selected as the rendezvous of a band of desperadoes. The scoundrels have hitherto confined themselves to stealing horses or robbing strangers unfortunate enough to fall into their clutches. The headquarters of the ruffians have never been ascertained, but, as their visits to Ste. Genevieve and neighboring counties have so far been few and far between, it is safe to conclude that they came from some considerable distance. The story of yesterday's robbery may be told briefly, as follows:

During the morning, the cashier of the bank was standing on the steps of the building, conversing with the son of Gen. Rozier, when two strangers walked briskly up the steps, passing between them and entering the office. The cashier, supposing that they wished to transact some business, followed them into the room, and passing them near the middle of the counter, which he intended to step behind, was suddenly arrested by a sharp "Halt!" and turning, found a revolver almost touching his head. The ruffian who presented the weapon quickly informed him that a movement would cost him his life, and the cashier, being convinced that such was the case, prudently stood still.

In the meantime, the accomplice rushed toward young Rozier, at the same time drawing a pistol, and threatening him with instant death if he moved. The young man, seeing the intention of the scoundrels, bounded down the step and toward the more densely populated portion of the town, with the intention of giving the alarm. He had scarcely reached the ground, however, when robber No. 2 fired at him. The bullet passed under the shoulder of young Rozier's coat, plowing a furrow through the skin and flesh, but not injuring the bones. The young man felt that he was hit, but redoubled his speed, and was soon beyond pistol-shot range. Robber No. 2, finding that his intended victim had escaped, immediately rejoined his companion, and placed his pistol at the head of the colored porter, who at that moment appeared. The cashier was ordered to at once unlock the safe, and knowing that a refusal to do so would result in his immediate death, complied with the order.

The robbers then hastily seized all the money they could find, together with a tin box belonging to the Sheriff of the county, and containing $100 in gold, a number of notes, and some valuable papers. The greater portion of the money in the safe was in bills of a comparatively small denomination, and although the ruffians evidently thought they had secured a very large amount, they in reality got only about $3,500. After pocketing the money they placed the cashier between them, and locking the porter in the bank, walked towards the outskirts of the town. When they had proceeded about 250 yards they met two confederates on horseback, who led two other horses. As they neared the two horsemen, one of the led animals took fright and broke away. One of the horsemen went in pursuit, and seeing another man on horseback approaching, drew his pistol and threatened to shoot him if he did not stop the runaway. The horseman, a German, living in the vicinity, managed to head off and secure the runaway, and the four robbers quickly got together in the road. The cashier, who had in the meantime been a close prisoner, was then ordered to leave as soon as his two captors were mounted, and finding himself at liberty, turned toward the town. An ominous click, click, caused him to jump quickly to one side in time to avoid a pistol ball, and, by lively dodging, he succeeded in escaping three more shots fired at him. One of the ruffians seemed inclined to pursue him on horseback, and kill him, but was dissuaded by his comrades, and all four started off at a hard gallop.

In the meantime young Rozier had alarmed the town, and fifteen minutes after the gang took their departure ten or a dozen mounted men, armed with double guns, loaded with buck-shot, were in hot pursuit.

The cashier, who, while in the road, had also been stripped of his gold watch, chain, and a small amount of money, immediately started for St. Louis to consult with Chief McDonough. He met the Chief last evening, and told him the story substantially as given above.

The robbers were superbly mounted, but their horses were somewhat jaded, and as the best horses in the town were taken by the pursuers, it is altogether probable that they will be overtaken before daylight this morning. It is believed that they intended to reach Perryville and the Arkansas line, and from there get into the mountains; but if such was their intention, it is almost certain that the pursuing party will overtake them, The horses of the latter are fresh, and the men will ride all night if necessary.

Should the ruffians find it necessary to abandon their idea of reaching the mountains, and take to a steamboat or train, the pursuers will notify Chief McDonough from the first telegraph station they reach, and he will immediately make the best use of his facilities for communication with other officials. It is scarcely probable that the men will escape, and it is hoped that their capture will effectually break up the gang.

The night preceding the bank robbery, Gen. Rozier's house was entered by a gang of desperate, but clumsy, burglars, who pretty thoroughly ransacked it. The General, fortunately, was not at home, and he had taken his money with him, and the gang finding nothing portable of sufficient value to make it an object to carry away, departed in disgust. It is supposed that the burglars were the bank robbers.

Tunneling the Rockies.

From the Denver News.

A scheme is now on foot for running a tunnel through the Rocky Mountains. This may seem a prodigious enterprise at first to the casual reader, but the parties who have the matter in hand are sanguine of the most complete success. For some time past gentlemen have been investigating this matter, and they have arrived at the conclusion that the project is feasible in every particular. The idea is to tunnel the mountains from a point about one mile below Black Hawk to the Middle Park, running in a northwesterly direction. The tunnel to be run will, it is presumed, cut many rich veins of gold and silver, and thus a great mining interest be developed. Money for the prosecution of the work is furnished by English capitalists, who are sanguine of the ultimate success of the enterprise. Some idea of the magnitude of the task may be gathered from the fact that the tunnel, if completed, will be twelve miles in length. It is intended to make it large enough to be used for railway purposes, and so, if a road is ever to be constructed to the Middle Park, it will find its most convenient route through the tunnel.

It will be called the Sierra Madre Tunnel Company, and the incorporation papers for its organization have already been filed.

Shad in Lake Ontario.

From the Rochester (N.Y.) Union, May 24.

Two years since, Seth Green, in the way of experiment, placed in the Genesee River, at the Lower Falls, a quantity of shad spawn. Predictions were freely made that the attempt to stock the river and lake would be a failure. Last year persons using scoop nets in the river at Charlotte caught a number of young shad, and the event was duly noticed.

Mr. Green offered a reward of $50 for the first shad weighing three pounds caught this season in Lake Ontario or the Genesee.

A few days ago a Mr. Parkhurst, fisherman, in drawing his seine found two shad among the other fish. He did not report the fact, considering it of no importance.

Last night some fishermen in drawing their seine between Charlotte and the Sea Breeze brought in five shad. They were delivered to Mr. Stutson, of Charlotte, and by him were brought to the city this morning. Four of them were left at Worden & Denio's Oyster Ocean, and the fifth one at Perkins & Palmer's fish market. The largest of the four at the Ocean measures eleven inches in length—the other three nine inches each.

The announcement of the catching of the shad produced considerable excitement among those interested in Pisciculture, and the venerable Seth, when he saw the shad this forenoon, felt like exulting.

We have no theories to advance on this subject, and content ourselves in announcing that shad-growing in the Genesee and Lake Ontario is an established fact.

MYSTERIOUS.

Murder of a Servant-Girl by Unknown Parties.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 29.—The body of a young woman, who had been employed as a servant in the family of Mrs. C. H. Denzer, was found this morning in a vacant lot at the corner of Euclid avenue and Kennard street. The girl had evidently been strangled to death, as a piece of brown silk, twisted with a strip of white cotton cloth, was found tied tightly around her neck. Parties living in the neighborhood of the scene of the murder testified before the Coroner's jury, this morning, that last night about 9 o'clock they heard a scream and saw a man running from the lot where the body was found. The deceased came to this city some time ago from Cincinnati. She was called "Susie," her full name being unknown. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Decision of an Important Election Question.

Concord, N. H., May 29.—An elaborate opinion, signed by all the Judges of the Supreme Court, was to-day sent to Gov. Straw to the effect, that, when a Town Clerk's record and return of votes for Representative in Congress is according to the Moderator's count and declaration, the Governor and Council are not authorized to require the Clerk to amend his record and correct an error in the count. This opinion of the Judges will elect Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, to Congress from the Second District.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, May 29.—The boiler of Stevens & Gridley's shingle mill, East Saginaw, exploded this morning, completely wrecking three boilers, killing C. W. Butler, the fireman, fatally wounding Robert Seymour, and seriously injuring nine others.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

New York, May 29.—Money was easy at 7@5 per cent, closing at the latter.

Sterling ruled dull and unchanged.

Gold was firm during the morning at 118¼@118⅜, but lower in the afternoon at 118⅛@118¼. Loans 2@5 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $78,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $105,000. Customs receipts, $376,000.

Governments were dull but firm.

State bonds were weak.

Stocks ruled quiet, except Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. The former was active and weak, selling from 44 down to 40⅞, closing with a slight rally. Union Pacific was also quite active at 26¾@27⅛, closing at the opening rate, 27⅛. Western Union declined from 84⅞ to 84⅛, and rallied to 84⅝. In other shares the fluctuations were only ⅛@¼ per cent. The whole market was firmer in the final dealings, with an average improvement of ⅛.

To-morrow is a general holiday.

The steamship Silicia took $94,000 in silver bars.

The Government sold $1,000,000 in gold at 118.40 to 118.42.

Sterling, 108⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅛	Coupons, '67	121⅛
5-20s of '62	116⅝	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	116⅝	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	116
Coupons, '65 (new)	119	New 5s	115⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅝	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	28¼
Tennessees, new	79⅝	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	99	St Paul pfd	72⅛
Western Union	84⅝	Wabash	68¾
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92⅛	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	110⅛
Pacific Mail	41½	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	100⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	40⅞
Erie	63⅝	C., C. & C.	86⅛
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	103
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	90⅛
Harlem pfd	131	Indiana Central	30
Michigan Central	103	Illinois Central	113
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	27⅛
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	86¼
Northwestern pfd	84⅛	Central Pacific bonds	103⅜
Rock Island	108⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	104⅛
N. J. Central	105⅛	Hartford & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	54⅝		

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, May 29—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d; white, 12s@12s 2d; club, 12s 5d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 39s 6d.

London, May 29—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 93¼; account, 93⅝; 5-20s of '65, 91⅛; do of '67, 94⅝; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 49½.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £129,000.

Paris, May 29.—Rentes, 57f 5c.

Liverpool, May 29.—Cotton unchanged; middling upland, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

New York Live-Stock Market.

New York, May 29.—Beeves—To-day, receipts, 146 cars, or 2,340 head, making 2,840 since Monday, against 2,790 the same time last week. Quality fair. The market is extremely dull, with a downward tendency. At least 25 car-loads remain unsold. The best native steers brought 12⅛@12¼c; ordinary to good, 11@12c; common to fair Texans, 9@10c. Sales include: 10 cars Illinois steers, 6¾@7 cwt, 11⅛c; 7 cars, 6⅛@6½ cwt, 11⅛@11⅛c; 7 cars, 6¼ cwt, 11⅛@12⅛c; 7 cars, 6⅛@8¼ cwt, 11⅛@12⅛c; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11⅛@11⅛c; 3 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11⅛c, with $1.00 per head premium; 3 cars, 8 cwt, 12@12½c; 2 cars, 7 cwt, 11⅛@12c; and 11 cars Texans, 5⅛@5¾ cwt, 9@10c.

The demand for dressed beef is light, and sales slow, at 7⅛@9c for Texan, and 9⅛@10⅛c for natives.

Calves—Receipts since Monday, 2,300. The market closes easier, with a slight decline. Veal calves, 6⅛@10c, including 380 Western at 8@8⅛c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 14 cars, or 2,831 head, making 5,180 since Monday, against 5,800 the same time last week. The market was weak and slow for sheared at 5⅛@6⅛c, but fair for spring lambs at 10⅛@14c. Four cars Texas sheep, received since Monday, sold on the leg at $2.50@3.25 per head. Sales to-day include: 1 car spring lambs, av 58 lbs, at 14c; 1 car, av 60 lbs, 13⅛c; 1 car, av 53 lbs, at 12⅛c; 1 car, av 47 lbs, at 12⅛c; also 1 car Ohio sheep, av 88 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, av 89 lbs, at 6⅛c; and 1 car, av 88 lbs, at 6⅛c.

Swine—Receipts, 5,700, making 13,700 since Monday, against 17,860 the same time last week. Slaughterers had enough hogs by direct consignment, and did not care to purchase the few car-loads offered here alive. Dealers quote good corn-fed at 5⅛@5⅛c. Dressed are in fair demand at a reduction of ⅛@¼c, closing steady at 6⅛@7⅛c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

Buffalo, May 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 65 cars reported to arrive, 2,261; total for the week, 10,132. The market opened dragging at ⅛@¼c off from yesterday. On receipt of the break down of the Eastern markets, regular buyers hauled square out of the trade, and business became much depressed. The yards are well supplied with stock, the majority of which will be shipped East in first hands, or held over. About 950 were disposed of. Sales: 468 Illinois steers, av 1,023 to 1,384 lbs, $5.50@6.25; 376 Illinois steers, av 1,021 to 1,308 lbs, at $5.75@6.12½; 20 Illinois stockers, 9,750 lbs, $5.62½; 18 Michigan steers, av 1,137 lbs, $5.75; 44 Iowa steers, av 1,045 to 1,325 lbs, $6.00@6.15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600; total for the week, 9,800. The market was dull and slow at ½c off on all grades. Western clipped sheep sold at $5.00@5.75; Western wooled at $6.00@6.75. Quite a large number remain in the yards unsold. Sales: 653 Ohio clipped, av 90 to 93 lbs, at $5.37½@5.60.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 11,200. Most of the arrivals are through consignments. Eastern buyers are out of the market, and trade is confined to local butchers. The market is slow for the want of stock at $5.50@5.70, the latter for choice lots. With the usual supply prices would decline.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, May 29.—The briskness of the retail trade has created a better jobbing demand, but the distribution is still limited. The commission agents are very quiet except in woolens, which are taken more freely by the clothing trade. Brown and bleached cottons are quiet, but fairly steady at reduced rates. Corset jeans are dull and lower. Androscoggin, Pepperell, Naumkeag, and Kearsage are quoted at 14c; Hamilton, 11c; Newmarket, 11½c; and Amoskeag, 12½c. Prints are quiet, and another large job lot will soon be placed on the market. Foreign goods are quiet.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

Baltimore, May 29.—Cattle—The market opened fairly active and closed dull at a decline of ⅛@¼c. Very best on sale to-day, 6¾@7½c; that generally rated first quality, 5¾@6¼c. Medium or good fair quality, 5@5¾c. Receipts, 1,032. Sales, 940.

Hogs—Market fairly active at a decline of ¼c. Corn fed, 7¼@7½c; stillers, 7@7¼c; receipts, 9,242.

Sheep—Were fairly active and advanced ¼c; common to fair at 4¼@5¼c; fair to extra, 5¼@6¼c. Receipts, 3,562.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, May 29.—Crude petroleum dull and drooping; sales at $2.50. Refined dull and drooping; 18c free on board cars.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 29.—Cotton—In very limited request; middling upland, 19½c.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull; receipts, 13,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.70@6.20; common to good extra, $6.75@7.15; good to choice, $7.20@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.20@10.40; Ohio extras, $6.85@7.25; St. Louis, $7.25@12.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat unsettled and irregular; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.58@1.60; Northwest spring, $1.61; No. 2 Minnesota, $1.63@1.64. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn scarce and higher; receipts, 40,000 bu; common to prime new mixed Western, 64@65c; yellow, 67c; white, 71c. Oats dull; receipts, 22,000 bu; inferior to very choice new mixed, 48@53c; new white, 55@59c; black, 49@50c.

Eggs—Steady.

Hay and Hops—Unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee firm; Rio, 17¾@19¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady.

Petroleum—Crude, 9c bid, 9½c asked; refined, 20c.

Turpentine—Easier at 46¼@47c.

Provisions—Pork dull. New mess, $16.62½. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats steady. Hams, 12c. Bacon—shoulders, 7¼@7¾c; middles quiet and weak; city long clear, 8¾@8⅞c. Lard lower; Western steam, 9 1-16c.

Butter—Quiet and weak; Western, 18@22c.

Cheese—12@15½c.

Whisky—Firmer at 93½c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.35; No. 2, $1.29¾, cash, $1.26 seller June. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Rye steady; No. 1, 69c. Barley steady; No. 2, 80c.

Freights—To Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, 12½c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 133,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 159,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and heavy; Western red, $1.80@1.90; amber, $1.60@1.75. Corn dull; mixed Western, 48@50c; white, 51@52c. Rye, 90@95c.

Provisions and Butter—Unchanged.

Whisky—Firm at 95c.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady at $7.50@8.00. Wheat dull at $1.58@1.60. Corn steady at 48@50c. Rye nominal. Oats quiet at 37@43c. Barley nominal.

Provisions—Quiet and a shade easier. Mess pork, $16.45 bid, $16.50 asked. Lard quiet and nominal; steam 8¼c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders held at $6.50, with $6.40 bid; clear rib held at 8¼c; spot, 9c; buyer June, 9⅛c; buyer July, clear, held at 8¾c. Bacon more active and a shade easier; sales, shoulders, 7@7½c; clear rib, 9½c bid, generally held at 9¾c; clear, 9⅞@9¾c, generally held at 9¾c.

Whisky—Steady at 88c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour in good demand. Wheat inactive and nominal; $1.42 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.40 for No. 2 Chicago. Corn quiet; sales 25,000 bu No. 2 Western at 47¼@47½c; 10,000 bu sample at 46@47c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

Canal Freights—11¼c for wheat 10c for corn.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.80; extra white Michigan, $1.82@1.83; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.76; amber Michigan, spot, $1.65½; seller July, $1.61@1.61½; No. 1 red, $1.68; No. 2, $1.65. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 46½c; seller June, 47½c; July, 49c; August, low mixed, 46c; yellow, 48c; white, 53½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Freights—Firm and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brl; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, none.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged No. 2 red winter, $1.68@1.70; No. 3 do, $1.40@1.50. Corn steady; No. 2 38½@38½c; in elevator, 44½c; seller July, 45@46c, sacked. Oats dull; No. 2, 32½@33c on track; 34½c in elevator; 37@37½c sacked. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady; 68@70c for prime.

Provisions—Pork quiet and unchanged; $17.25@17.50. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Bacon firm but quiet, demand mainly for clear rib which is scarce; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9⅝@9⅞c; clear, 9¾c; spot, 10c; seller July sugar cured hams, 14@15c. Lard quiet; prime summer steam at 8⅛c.

Whisky—Steady at 90c.

Cattle—Quiet and unchanged; fat beeves, 4@5⅛c.

Hogs—Quiet at $4.30@4.90.

DETROIT.

Detroit, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm; $9.25@9.50. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.90 bid; No. 1, $1.86⅛@1.87½; amber, $1.68@1.69. Corn steady at 47c. Oats steady at 40½@41½c.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Wheat dull weak; No. 1 red held at $1.77; No. 2, $1.65. Corn lower; held at 52@53c. Oats dull but steady; No. 1 at 44c.

Petroleum—Quiet and steady; 15⅛@15½c for standard; State-test, 22½c.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet, easy, and unchanged.

Provisions—Steady; Mess pork, $17.00. Bacon shoulders, 7¼@7⅝c; clear rib, 9⅛@9⅝c; clear, 9⅝c all packed. Bulk meats; shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 9c, all loose. Lard; tierces, 9@9⅝c.

Whisky—Dull at 89c.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, May 29.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal dull at $2.65. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and lower at 44@45c.

Hay—Easier at $20.00@26.00.

Bran—Dull at 14½c.

Provisions—Bacon—Dull and drooping; shoulders, 8⅝c; sides, 9⅛@9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Flour flat and quotations barely maintained; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye, 87@88c. Corn active; yellow, 65c; mixed, 66c; white, 67c. Oats less active; white Western, 50@51c; mixed, 49c.

Petroleum—Crude, 13⅛c; refined, 19⅝c.

Whisky—Firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, May 29.—Breadstuffs—Corn quiet; yellow and white, 57c.

Hay—Dull; prime, $22.00.

Provisions—Pork dull; held at $17.50, $17.25 refused. Hams firmer, 13⅛@14½c.

Groceries—Sugar firm; inferior, 5@6c fair to fully fair, 8@8⅛c; prime, 9@9½c.

Cotton—Quiet; sales, 3,500 bales; good ordinary, 15½c; low middlings, 16⅞@17c; middlings, 18@18⅛c; middling Orleans, 18⅛@18⅛c. Receipts, 1,084 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 4,054 bales; other foreign ports, 135 bales. Stock, 99,898 bales.

The rainy weather continues.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, May 29.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.63. Corn dull; Western, 56@58c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Detroit, Mich, May 29.—Passed Down—Props Tuttle and barge, Inter-Ocean and barge, Bell Cross and barges, Henry Howard; bark Manzinella; schrs Hubbard, Olive Branch, H. P. Murray, Ontario, L. W. Perry, Sunrise, Jane McCleod, Republic, Monitor, Louisa, Thomas Richards.

Passed Up—Props Tweed, Fountain City, Dean Richmond, Cleveland, Orontes; schrs Emerald, Mary Battle, Alexander, Negaunee, Idaho, Sasco.

Wind—Southwest.

Detroit, Mich, May 29.—Passed Down—Props Fay and barge, Prairie State and barges; bark Elizabeth Jones; schrs Marengo, Union Jack.

Passed Up—None.

Wind—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., May 29.—The steamer Beaver arrived last evening, towing the canal-boat Hercules from St. Louis, loaded with fire-clay for LaSalle, and the Polar Star, light, dropped at Henry, and departed towing an ice-barge to Peru. The canal-boat Iron Clad, light, was towed up from Peru and passed into the canal for Utica. The canal-boats Asia and Gold Rod, both loaded with hard coal for St. Louis, and W. T. Rockwood, loaded with timber, shingles, and lath for Meredosia, passed out of the canal. Four boats have been lying here idle for a number of days lacking employment. Five feet of water on the Henry dam. Thirteen feet and 11 inches of water on the miter-sill of lock 15.

Canal Office, Chicago, May 29.—Arrived—Maple Leaf, Joliet, 77,665 lbs empty barrels; Monarch, Lockport, 108,000 lbs meat, 300 brls flour; Cayuga, Lockport, 7,000 bu oats, and several boat-loads of stone.

Cleared—Planet, Henry, 147 tons iron, 60 grindstones; Montreal, Morris, 62,097 ft lumber, 6,600 lath, and several stone-boats light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Summer,

Although the mother of myriads of beautiful flowers, is apt to steal the roses from the cheeks of those who are exposed to its fiery breath. At this season, if there are any germs of disease in the system, the heat is pretty sure to develop them. The bilious, the dyspeptic, the nervous, the debilitated, suffer more at this period of the year than at any other. They, therefore, require an invigorating and regulating medicine, and this desideratum has been placed within the reach of all in the form of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To recount the uses of this invaluable preventive and remedy, seems like repeating a familiar fact that has been notorious everywhere for many, many years. Who does not know that dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, diarrhoeal affections, rheumatism, nervous complaints, kidney disturbances, and constitutional weakness, in both sexes, are relieved and radically cured by this powerful yet harmless vegetable preparation?

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

FANCY WOODS.

T. S. CONSTANTINE,
Importer and Dealer in
VENEERS,
Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Red Cedar, French Walnut, Hungarian Ash, Walnut, and Ash Burls, &c.
17 South Jefferson-st.

MEDICAL.

CANCER! CANCER! CANCER!
SURE CURE! SURE CURE!
In all curable cases. Never trust to the knife. Dr. Kline's Cancer Treatment.
DRS. E. G. & G. E. DALTON,
770 WABASH-AV.
See circulars everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.,
Publish This Day:

I.

The Coal Regions of America: Their Topography, Geology, and Development. With a Colored Geological Map of Pennsylvania; a Railroad Map of all the Coal Regions; 24 other Maps, showing the Counties in the States containing Coal; 15 full-page and 20 smaller Illustrations. By James MacFarlane, A. M. 1 handsome volume, 8vo, 700 pages. Cloth, $5; leather, $6.

The writer of this work has been for sixteen years actively employed in a large coal business, being the general agent of the coal companies in Tioga, Lycoming, and Bradford Counties, Pennsylvania, the largest single bituminous coal-mining organization in the United States. The book he has prepared is one that has been much needed, giving, in a popular form and in a business-like way, a large amount of sound and solid information in regard to all the coal-fields of the United States, systematically arranged. A proper account is first given of the Anthracite Regions of Pennsylvania, but the main portion of the work is on the bituminous and semi-bituminous regions.

II.

Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.

By A. Privat Deschanel. Part IV. Sound and Light—price, $1.75—completing the work.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Part I. Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics. Illustrated by 181 Engravings on Wood, and one Colored Plate. Price, $1.75.

Part II. Heat. Illustrated by 151 Engravings on Wood. Price, $1.75.

Part III. Electricity and Magnetism. Illustrated by 241 Engravings on Wood, and one Colored Plate. 1 vol. 8vo. $1.75.

III.

A SUGGESTIVE COMMENTARY ON Saint Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

With Critical and Homiletical Notes. By Thomas Robinson, D.D. 2 vols., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $3.

This is the first attempt to publish in this country a commentary on the Scriptures, for use in the lecture-room, where there has been no previous preparation. It is printed from the London edition of the work written by Dr. Robinson while in Basle, Switzerland, where he had access to a library of ninety-five thousand volumes.

IV.

The Bravo.

A Tale. By J. Fenimore Cooper. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

The Water-Witch;

Or, The Skimmer of the Seas. By J. Fenimore Cooper. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

Forming the 11th and 12th volumes of the new edition of Cooper's Novels, at $1.50 per volume.

V.

Hopes and Fears;

Or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." Complete in one volume. Price, $1.75. Forming the 12th volume of the new Edition of Miss Yonge's Novels.

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range
First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.
1873 Pattern.
For Sale by FULLER WARREN & CO., 56 and 58 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
The Greatest Variety of Styles ever offered in Fine Goods, at
WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," south of Madison-st., Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.
Spring and Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jacconet, &c., in fine goods, at bottom prices.
WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," Clark-st., south of Madison, Chicago.
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

LOTTERY.

LOTTERY.
Official Drawings of the Daily Combination Lottery:
CLASS NO. 103, FOR MAY 29, 1873.
9, 29, 66, 40, 74, 37, 32, 20, 63, 22, 43, 54.
Sealed plays received on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the
SEALED DEPOSITORY,
F. C. DAVIS, Manager.
151 South Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 7, third entrance from Madison-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 29.

Money seems to be growing easier in the local market, and borrowers who have not already had [illegible] bank have no difficulty. In the open market, [illegible] willing to loan on call at 8 per cent.

New York exchange continues firm, at par to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

The movement of currency in any direction continues light.

Notices were posted in nearly all of the banks to-day that to-morrow, Decoration Day, would be observed as a holiday, by the closing of the banks. According to the statutes of this State, we have but three legal holidays, besides Sundays, in the year, viz.: Christmas, New Year's, and the Fourth of July. Any additional ones must be made so either by proclamation of the Governor of the State, or of the President of the United States. It is, however, generally conceded that neither of [illegible] holidays, either legal or merely conventional. In past years, when this city, particularly, felt less secure of her commercial pre-eminence in the West than she does now, it was, perhaps, not strange that many of the observances and customs that are characteristic of a more perfectly-organized society should have been lost sight of in the rush of trade and the struggle for the means of subsistence. But success in the acquirement of wealth brings with it to the mind of every one who deserves wealth the conviction that money can buy nothing better than leisure to follow more congenial pursuits, and that to make the mere accumulation of money the end and object of existence is an ambition too mean for a human being. Sunday comes so regularly, and with the methodical man of business its observances are of so uniform a character, that it fails to disturb the routine of money-getting thoughts, or to start the query in his mind of what should be the objects of life. It is well enough, therefore, that there should come days when he does not know exactly what to do with the time, when his thoughts may be turned in some other direction than his shop or on his bank account.

It is possible that Decoration Day may eventually grow into a social rather than a national, and to some extent partisan, holiday, as it is now. It is to be hoped that it may, as it contains the elements of an institution that would exercise a more potent influence upon society for good than any other holiday now observed by the American people. It belongs to no special religious creed, and should be claimed by no party. Its peculiar feature will prevent its ever being made a day of junketing and riot, and will call people out of towns and cities at the pleasantest season of the year, to cultivate a broader and more kindly sympathy with their fellow-men than can be acquired within the limits of church creeds or party platforms.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

In more than a dozen of our exchanges we find lengthy accounts of the "Failure of the Lumber Combination." In many of these, the ideas of the writers seem to have been that it was some concerted attempt on the part of wealthy firms East and West to advance, or at least prevent a decline in, the price of lumber generally. There is no reason to believe that the whole affair was anything but a sort of co-operating arrangement by a number of firms to help each other through what has proved to be a very unfavorable spring for the lumber trade, and the cause of the dissolution of the arrangement was only the continuance of the depression in the trade which made it apparent that every firm would better take care of itself. In this market the spring trade in lumber has not been encouraging. The backwardness of the season prevented the usual amount of sales to the country, while the excessively high lake freights last fall and early this spring have made the lumber cost more than was calculated upon. Even to the city, the sales have not been up to what was expected by most of the lumbermen. Putting all these circumstances together, the prospects for profit in the lumber trade this spring are not very flattering.

THE NEW TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

By their card in another part of this paper, it will be seen that the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—a new bank, to which reference was made some weeks ago—has been organized, and will open for business on Tuesday, June 2, in the office just vacated by the Union National Bank. The new bank not only begins with a respectable paid-up capital, larger, with one exception, than that of any other savings bank in the city, but its organization of Directors and officers is calculated to inspire confidence. Four of its Directors are active, practical bankers, three of them being now the most prominent men in as many different National Banks in this city. The names of Messrs. W. F. Coolbaugh, of the Union National; Geo. Sturges, of the Northwestern National; Jno. DeKoven, of the Merchants' National; and Mr. L. B. Sidway, late of the State Savings Institution, are too well known to need any comment. The new bank will, in addition to its savings business, give special attention to the management of trust funds, a branch of banking which has been neglected by corporations in this city. In the management of this class of business, the well-known character for integrity and success in business of all the Directors will at once give the new bank a prominent position.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '64	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s of '65	117⅛	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118⅛	119
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121⅛	121¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119⅜	120
10-40s	114⅛	114⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115⅛	115⅝
Gold (full weight)	117⅞	118⅜
Gold Coupons	117⅞	118⅜
Gold Exchange		118⅜
Sterling Exchange		108⅞@109⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday May 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Kossuth st, bet Stewart av and Buddan st, n f, 25 f to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $860.

Lot 41, in Block 2, of n ½ Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 28; consideration, $3,200.

North Clark st, s e cor of North av, w f, 325x149 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $49,750.

Lot 6, of Block 1, of Block 6, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated May 28; consideration, $900.

Sublot 19, of Lots 1, 4, and 5, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 5; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 33, in Block 2, Holstein, dated May 29; consideration, $450.

Lot 39, in Rawson's s e ¼ of n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $1,000.

Undivided ½ of n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 1, 39, 13, dated May 28; consideration, $30,000.

Undivided ½ of Blocks 1 to 4 and Block 7, in Clifford's Addition, dated May 28; consideration, $45,000.

Lot 169, in Block 2, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Sept. 27, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

Forest av, near s w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x152½ ft, dated April 22; consideration, $1,258.

Forest av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 50x125½ ft, dated May 1; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 17, of Lots 28 to 36, etc., in Block 4, Hubbard's Block 24, in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 24; consideration, $600.

Lot 16, in same, dated May 24; consideration, $550.

Moore st, 26¼ ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 19; consideration, $800.

Howard st, 162 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 23x124 ft, dated May 29; consideration, $825.

Coulter st, 168 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $700.

West Washington st, near s w cor of Robey st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 7; consideration, $2,250.

Ellis av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 56x137 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $5,125.

Lot 44, in Block 8, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $750.

Lot 33, in Runts' n ½ of Lot 12, in North Addition, dated May 22; consideration, $1,260.

Lot 45 in Block 20 of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated April 25; consideration, $3,400.

Lot 73 in Block 1 of e ½ n w ¼ of Sec 30, 39, 14, dated May 19; consideration, $950.

Wood st, n e cor Van Buren st, Lots 25, 26, and 29, dated May 27; consideration, $10,000.

Sub-Lot 7 of Lots 9 to 16 in Block 3, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 27; consideration, $800.

Lot 49 in Rees' Lot 1, in Block 37 of w ½ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated May 26; consideration, $800.

South Park av, near s w cor of Twenty-ninth st, e f, Lot 5, dated May 15; consideration, $5,000.

Wentworth av, s of and near Thirty-first st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $1,300.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 4, in Block 5, of Heintz's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 1, in Div 30, in Block 1, of Carr's re-subdivision of Kedzie's s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $800.

Junction av, 126x110 ft in village of Englewood, dated May 29; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 33 to 40, in Block 3, of Block 32, Sec 18, 38, 14, dated March 28; consideration, $1,200.

South ½ of Lot 1, and n ½ of Lot 4, in Block 8, of Walker and Stinson's s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 38, in Block 5, in Adam Smith's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated May 17; consideration, $400.

Lot 3, in Block 5, in same, dated May 17; consideration, $400.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,718	4,500	8,057	8,324
Wheat, bu	51,440	20,830	76,907	55,072
Corn, bu	76,990	334,600	207,411	278,171
Oats, bu	84,000	146,200	97,246	57,498
Rye, bu	1,880	3,797	37,300	......
Barley, bu	1,450	3,900	3,210	1,260
Grass seed, lbs	26,140	13,580	20,760	1,421
Flax seed, lbs	43,780			
Broom corn, lbs			1,000	
Cured meats, lbs	48,900	121,240	380,582	237,930
Beef, brls			85	51
Pork, brls	252		1,923	637
Lard, lbs	8,380	7,410	28,500	72,275
Tallow, lbs	13,980	13,590	41,460	20,300
Butter, lbs	56,387	91,710	26,065	58,099
Dressed hogs, No				
Live hogs, No	13,848	15,842	2,992	7,979
Cattle, No	3,216	3,880	2,739	1,934
Sheep, No	629	1,163	712	
Hides, lbs	116,083	101,140	28,000	89,924
Highwines, brls	630	282	52	253
Wool, lbs	284,807	111,630	110,291	187,041
Potatoes, bu	4,444	6,611	5,181	
Lumber, m ft	3,510	5,338	2,902	1,335
Shingles, m	1,120	1,220	1,685	1,808
Lath, m	276	390	221	136
Salt, brls			3,928	2,987

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,410 bu wheat; 1,695 bu corn; 2,888 bu oats; 1,172 bu rye; 1,908 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 86 cars wheat; 198 cars corn; 81 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 6 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (368 cars), 165,000 bu.

The Board of Trade decided to-day, by a unanimous vote, to hold no session on Friday. The intention is to do honor to the dead heroes of the late war, and there is no doubt that many members will join the throngs who pay respectful tribute to the memories of the nation's dead. Meanwhile, others will gather on the curb-stone, and trade; and if any dispute should arise the Board of Trade will undertake to settle it, just the same as if the Board had not made the day a holiday.

Now, this is simply a commercial nuisance, which ought to be at once abated. Rather the rooms should be open every day (except Sunday), so that members can go if they wish, and keep away if they prefer it, or else the Board of Trade should declare that it does not recognize trades made on holidays. This declaration would not prevent members from buying and selling; but it would enable them to observe a holiday without the fear of neglecting the interests of their clients. At present the real commission merchant does not dare to take advantage of the unpleasant fiction. He may send his clerks home for breathing spell, but must remain himself to watch the market in the interest of the men in the country who have intrusted him with their business. It is probable that an effort will be made ere long to change all this, and to wind up the business of the week at 2 or 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and steady at about the same average of prices as on Wednesday. The weather was fine, but cold, and the clouds threatened more rain. The movement of produce continues about the same as for a couple of weeks past—rather quieter, but there was a little more disposition to ship grain at reduced quotations on lake freights. The crop reports are improving.

There was a fair inquiry for staple cotton textures and also for seasonable dress goods, but in other departments of the dry goods market the volume of sales was small. The inquiry was principally in the shape of mail orders, the attendance of interior merchants being noticeably small. Jubilee week will probably bring an increased number of buyers and a more active trade. Groceries were in light request only, and prices underwent no perceptible change, ruling steady for most articles. The butter trade was satisfactorily active, with little or no variation in prices. Choice qualities are disposed about as fast as received, and there is no large accumulation of any grade. Cheese was quoted quiet at the prices current early in the week. Coal ruled dull and easy. The fish market was reasonably active and was firm at full former rates. Dried fruits remain quiet and easy. Hay, hides, leather, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were without quotable change. Oils met with a good inquiry at 19@19½c for carbon; 73@75c for extra lard; $1.00@1.05 for linseed; and at 56@57c for turpentine.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues active on both local and shipping account. Prices are without quotable change except for lath which are lower. There were only a few cargoes at the docks this morning, and they sold readily at $10.00@10.50 for posts and scantling, and $10.00 for common boards. The demand for building materials continues moderate at the quoted prices. A tolerably fair trade was reported in metals, tinners' stock, and nails. Tin-plate has declined 50c, owing to a decline East. Nails are weak and lower; quotable at $5.00. There was no particular change in the iron market; the demand was moderate; common bar is weak, but foreign goods are held with considerable firmness. Naval stores were active and firm. The wool market was quiet, and prices for old are reduced from 2@4c. Seeds were in light request, though millet sold to a fair extent at 80c@$1.00. The supply of poultry continues light, and choice chickens are a trifle higher, while turkeys are dull. Eggs sold to the local trade at 13½@14c.

Highwines were quiet and weak, but not quotably lower than two days ago, though New York declined 3c per gallon, and is rather dull at that. Holders here were firm in their views, at 91c, and 90@90½c was bid. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 91c per gallon.

Lake freights were moderately active, but ½c lower to Buffalo, and ½c lower to the lower lake ports. Shippers held off early to force a decline, and took hold rather freely when it was conceded. A total of 12 charters was reported, including some last evening, which will carry out 105,000 bu wheat, 130,000 bu corn, and 75,000 bu oats. The market closed rather firm at 4½c for corn, and 5¼@5½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 12c for wheat to Oswego and Kingston.

Provisions were quiet but firm. There was scarcely anything done except in changing over from June into July, the premium for carrying being 40c per brl on pork, ⅛c per lb on lard, and ⅛c per lb on meats. It is believed that several of these transfers were not reported. Meats and lard were quoted unchanged, while mess pork advanced 40c per brl, one or two lots being wanted outside the changing round process above noted. There was some inquiry for carloads of meats for shipment; but apparently none offered. The stocks are now small, and in very few hands. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $16.15@16.20; do seller July, $16.50@16.55; do seller August, $16.85@16.87½; lard, cash or seller June, $8.50; do seller July, $8.75@9.80; do seller August, $9.00; summer do, $7.90@8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6½c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8⅞@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅞c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller June, at $16.15; 2,500 tcs do at $16.00; 2,500 brls do, seller July, at $16.40; 500 brls do (last evening) at $16.25; 750 tcs lard, seller June, at 8½c.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. There was very little demand except for a few spring superfines on Canadian account; and buyers, both shippers and local dealers, seemed to be holding off in anticipation of lower prices. It is probable that several dealers were willing to shade quotations, if they could have done so quietly. Bran was again lower, being in large supply. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (best) at $10.00; 100 brls do (Snow Cloud) at $9.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 700 brls do on private terms; 75 brls rye flour (Beloit) at $4.50; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,875 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $8.50; 10 tons do at $8.25; 20 tons do at $8.00—all on track; 10 tons do at $9.00, delivered; 10 tons middling at $10.00, delivered. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	8.00	@ 8.75

Wheat was more active, and ½c higher. The market opened weak, though Liverpool was quoted firmer. The probable cause was the hot weather of the early morning, as, when the wind veered towards the north, about 11 o'clock, the market turned upward, and thenceforward ruled strong. The trading was principally for next month, which will soon be here, deliveries being in order on Monday, with only one more working day in which to equalize the outstanding deals for June. The option opened at $1.26⅛, advanced ½c, receded to $1.26⅛, rose to $1.27⅝, and closed at $1.27⅝. Seller July was very dull at $1.26@1.27, closing at the outside. The option was strong, but few cared to invest at quotations. Seller August was quoted all the way from $1.20@1.22, and seller the year at $1.14 bid and $1.15 asked. Cash wheat was in fair demand for shipment, though 2¼@2½c above seller June, while there was very little demand to fill May shorts. This fact caused no little remark, and some hinted at a possible squeeze on Saturday, while others said that there was nothing left to squeeze on the May deal. This preference for cash wheat is not unusual at this time of the year, when the expectation of declining prices near the incoming of a new crop generally causes a great number of the shorts to hold off till near the close of the month of delivery, instead of settling up at the beginning. And we may expect to see cash wheat rule considerably higher next week than will the option to deliver at any time in June. Cash No. 2 spring, or seller the month, closed firm at $1.29¾@1.30. No. 1 spring was more active, and steady at $1.35. No. 3 spring was in fair demand at $1.19; and rejected do at $1.02. Cash sales were reported of 9,400 No. 1 spring at $1.35; 38,000 bu No. 2 spring (part hard) at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.29⅞; 21,200 bu do at $1.29¾; 800 bu do at $1.29⅝; 5,800 bu do at $1.29½; 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.19; 2,800 bu do at $1.02. Total, 83,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and ⅛@¼c lower, though quite strong at the decline. The market opened weak, like wheat, under a hot sun, and stiffened up when the wind changed, advancing fully ½c in three minutes. The early weakness was greatest in seller June, which was expected to be offered very freely by parties who would want to provide against receiving on Monday next. But the offerings were not made as expected, indeed there were few sellers of anything in corn, all through the session. The receipts continue small, and are readily taken up by shippers; the demand being especially good for rejected, which pays best to ship at present relative prices. The more deferred options were not in much request, as buyers are on the fence; they are inclined to believe in a radical advance in July or August, and yet fear the effect of so much on hand, especially if the weather should be again damp. We note that New York was stronger to-day, and there is a good order demand here for corn for many Eastern points, as attested by the rail movements. Seller June opened at 38⅛c, and advanced to 39c at the close. Seller July sold at 42@42⅛c; seller August at 44⅛@44¼c, and seller the month, or regular No. 2, at 38¼@38⅛c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 39⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 1 at 40c; 2,400 bu yellow at 40c; 3,200 bu No. 2 at 39⅛c; 7,200 bu do at 39⅛c; 8,200 bu do at 39⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 39⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 18,800 bu rejected at 37c; 400 bu no grade at 31c. Total, 83,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active in options, and firm at yesterday's quotations, though receipts were again large. There was a fair demand for shipment, helped somewhat by the easier feeling in freights; and this caused a firmer tone in options, especially after New York was quoted higher at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 31⅞@32c; strictly fresh receipts at 32¾@32⅞c; seller June at 32⅛@32⅜c, and seller July at 33⅞@34c; all closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 24,000 bu at 32⅛c; 3,000 bu at 32⅜c; 4,800 bu at 32⅛c; 5,000 bu at 32c; 10,000 bu at 31⅞c; 4,200 bu at 31⅞c; 4,200 bu rejected at 29⅜c; 600 bu do at 29⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 37c; 600 bu do at 36c. Total, 57,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the price of the past few days, with a fair demand at 68½c, and a firm refusal to give more. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 68½c, and 800 bu by sample (equal to No. 1) at 70½c.

Barley was quiet, and nominally unchanged, with no demand, and only an occasional offering. The range is about 70@78c for No. 2, 63@65c for No. 3, and 43@49c for rejected; the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 65c; 800 bu by sample at 85c, and 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 1,600 bu.

CORN.

We make the following extract from a letter written from Eureka, Ill. (May 28), to a prominent commission firm in this city:

I write this in good faith to you. I would not write this had I not noticed in some of the papers articles on the crops, that surely were put in for an object. With us there is over one-half the corn still in the farmers' cribs, and our farmers are pretty well through planting. The oats crop is large and looks well. In wheat there are twenty acres to one sown last year and the year before, and it looks bully. In corn, the number of acres will fall short about eight of what was planted last year. Many are through planting, and have commenced shelling, and there will be lots of corn marketed this and next week. Some one wants to get up a big scare on corn, from the tone of the papers. I would rather sell for July and August, at present prices, than buy.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* has the following:

There has been quite a revival in the export grain trade during the current week, the bulk of three cargoes for the United Kingdom having been secured upon favorable terms. For obvious reasons, several large holders of wheat have recently shown a desire to realize, to close out their surplus stocks purchased some time since below rates now current, looking for extreme prices ere this. At the same time large producers, who had refused to sell wheat in the fall at 2 cents, and unwilling to sell at this late day for less, have during the month been loading two or three ships for Liverpool on their own account, hoping in that way to secure abroad a large price. Another new feature of the trade is the establishing a regular line between this port and great Britain, for the carrying of general cargo at current freight rates, and thus open a regular line of conveyance for grain, flour, ores, and other merchandise seeking a market. This has been a want long felt with us.

Crop intelligence, although conflicting, is on the whole encouraging; and with a few weeks longer continuance of the cool growing weather thus far experienced in May, we may hope to harvest a full average crop of cereals, giving us a wheat surplus for export of at least 300,000 tons, thus giving profitable employment to a fleet of 300 ships. Since last July, we have loaded with wheat to the United Kingdom 325 vessels, with the bulk of 475,000 tons grain; and to this should be added, flour to China, Central America, and elsewhere, swelling our breadstuff exports for the current year to about 550,000 tons. This exhibit is nearly 100 per cent greater than in any former year of our history; and had more attention been given to digging irrigating canals in the San Joaquin Valley region, we should this year have reaped as large crops as those of 1872, and placed ourselves for all time beyond the reach of drought.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active, and ½c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.27⅝@1.27⅞ seller June, closing at the inside, and $1.27⅝ seller July. Corn was steady at 39@39⅛c seller June, and 42⅜@42½c seller July, both options closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged. Lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 29.

ALCOHOL—We continue to quote 94 per cent proof firm at $1.82@1.87.

BROOM CORN—There was no change of importance. Good corn is in request and firm. Inferior grades are abundant and dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@7c; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—There was nothing new to note under this head. Fair activity characterized both the local and outside demands, and prices were maintained with considerable firmness, as the receipts continue moderate, and only about sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of the trade. We repeat our list: Strictly choice yellow, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@21c; inferior to common, 10@17c.

BAGGING—In this branch of trade there was only a moderate degree of activity, and former prices were no more than sustained. Stocks are full. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light request. Stocks are also quite small, especially choice beans. We again quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow, do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is improving. There was no further change in prices, though lime and brick may be quoted easy. Annexed are the quotations: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $7.00@7.50; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 50 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CHEESE—Remains quiet and steady at former rates. We quote: New York factory, new, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 13¼@13½c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12½c; Western factory, new, 11@12½c.

COAL—Prices were the same as on the preceding days of the week, the following being current: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged: Pork barrels, at $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in moderate local demand, at 13½@14c. Sales include 1,600 doz at 14c; 350 doz at 13½c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese sell readily to the local dealers. The receipts are very light. Prices are given below: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 82@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—Not a single new feature was noticeable in this market, the demand continuing good, with prices steady and uniform. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Dealers report continued quiet in this department of trade, neither the local nor interior demands being very considerable, and an easy feeling pervades the market for most goods in the list. Prices range as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@18c; Turkish prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.35@2.45; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—Only a light amount of trading was done in this market to-day, and values underwent no appreciable change. Dealers look for a large influx of interior merchants during next week, and business promises to be brisk. The following quotations are furnished:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23¼@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13¼c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11⅞@12c; A, standard, 10⅞@11c; do No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10⅜@10½c; extra C, 10⅛@10⅜c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10⅜c; yellow C, 10@10⅛c; choice brown, 10@10⅛c; prime do, 9⅝@9⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9½c; do fair, 8¾@9⅛c; common, 7½@8⅛c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, @35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6⅜c; German mottled, 6⅛@6⅜c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue dull and weak. Strawberries were more plenty and weak, at 25@35c. A few new apples, peaches, cherries, and plums were in the market to-day. We quote: Apples, good to choice, $4.00@5.50 per brl from store. Lemons, $8.00@9.00. Oranges, $8.00@10.00. Pineapples, $2.50@4.50 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 10@12½c per quart. Strawberries, 25@35c.

HOPS—The hop trade is without new features. Prices are nominal at 25@45c for common to choice Western. The following is from Emmet Well's Hop Circular, May 22: "The hop market is already favorably influenced by Gov. Dix's veto of the 'Local-Option bill,' and brewers, maltsters, venders of malt liquors, and hop merchants all breathe easier. The Governor's approval of this obnoxious bill might have seriously affected the brewing, malt, and hop interests of this State, and turned out of employment many men trained to the business who are not fitted for any equally remunerative calling. With a vested capital of over $100,000,000 the brewers and masters of this State certainly have had good cause to look after this bill, and prevent, as far as lie in their power, the passage of a measure so prejudicial to their interests. It is to be hoped that other States in which similar prohibitory legislation is now pending will take pattern after the old 'Empire State,' and once for all do away with this intermeddling with rights of the people. The demand for hops for lager brewing is still much restricted by reason of the continued cold, unseasonable weather."

HAY—There was a good demand for this staple, and former prices were fully maintained. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain quiet and firm at the annexed range of prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues moderate. Norway, English, and German steel are firm. Common bar iron is weak, and concessions are made now and then. We repeat:

Iron	4 3-10@	4 5-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—Prices were not subjected to any material change, the market ruling steady and firm at the quotations given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a tolerably fair trade. There was no change in prices excepting for tin-plate, which is quoted 50c lower all round. The decline is owing to the weak and unsettled state of things at the East. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $29.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Have again declined, now ruling weak at $5.00, owing to competition among local dealers. We now quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do, $8.25; clinch, $7.37½.

NAVAL STORES—The demand continues fair and prices steady, as follows: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 19c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, bale, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Lard oil continues weak, and an inside quotation is made on extra and No. 1. Turpentine, also, is off a little, now quoted at 56@57c. Linseed remains strong, while whale, sperm, and other descriptions rule steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot, oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56@57c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with a liberal inquiry at the subjoined quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG-IRON—Was quoted quiet and steady at about former rates: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@66.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POTATOES—New potatoes are coming in quite freely, and sell slowly at irregular prices. Old peachblows, in car lots, are dull and lower; good to choice sell at 48@50c, and mixed varieties at 35@40c. New are quotable at $3.00@5.00 per brl, according to quality. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 53c, delivered; 1 car at 50c.

POULTRY—Choice chickens were in demand, and, being scarce, prices ruled higher. Turkeys are dull at 11@12½c. Sales include 3 coops extra chickens at $4.75@5.00; 10 coops at $4.50; 6 coops at $4.00@4.50; 7 coops spring at $2.75@3.00; 3 coops do at $2.25.

SALT—The usual demand exists. We continue to quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand is fairly active at the following prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

Wedged up, 15c extra.

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

Wedged up, 10c extra.

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	5x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x14	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9⅜	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x9	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 20@30 per cent is made from the list.

SEEDS—Excepting millet, which was in tolerably fair request, there was very little doing. Hungarian sold at $1.30@1.35, and millet remains firm at 80c@$1.00. Common timothy sold at $3.25; good to choice is held at $4.00@4.25. Clover was nominal at $4.75@5.00; mammoth do, $6.00. Sales include 30 bags timothy at $3.25; 25 bags Hungarian at $1.35; 38 bags at $1.30; 200 bags choice millet at $1.00; 15 bags at 80c.

TEAS—Business is steadily improving and the market seems to be working a little firmer. No changes were made in quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsue, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@57c; poor, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the following prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The offerings were very large, and the inquiry light. Spinach, lettuce, and asparagus are in excessive supply. Prices are as follows: Peas, $3.00@3.50 per bu; string beans, $3.00 per box; cucumbers, 75@90c per doz; new onions, per brl, $7.00; spinach, $1.00@2.00 per brl; radishes, 25@40c; squash, 7@8c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.00; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@50c per doz; cabbage, $1.75@2.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets at 30@40c per doz; tomatoes, $3.00; carrots, 40@50c.

WOOL—New wool is coming in very slowly, the unfavorable weather having delayed shearing in the country. There is very little doing. The stocks of old wool are small, and are gradually being diminished. Prices are from 1c to 4c lower, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@48c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	37@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 10@20c less.

Prices for new wool will probably be from 3@5c lower than the above.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 29.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,057	5,920	152
Tuesday	5,166	8,258	1,583
Wednesday	3,216	13,848	629
Thursday	3,091	12,624	452
Total	17,530	40,650	2,816

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,603	3,777	....
Tuesday	2,740	6,312	404
Wednesday	2,643	7,992	712
Total	8,986	18,081	1,116

CATTLE—The cattle market was without the slightest change for the better in any of its features, the supply continuing in excess of the demand, and prices remaining weak and unsettled all around, while for the upper grades they were sensibly lower. Advices from Buffalo were to the effect that there was a large surplus at that point, and prices off a ½c, while telegrams from the markets further East were scarcely less discouraging. Hence, shippers did not seem desirous to invest even where concessions of a ¼c were offered as an inducement, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. Notwithstanding the supply embraced a large number of really choice beeves, not a half dozen sales were reported at over $5.65. Two bunches averaging 1,412 and 1,454 lbs, fetched $5.80@5.85, respectively, and Mallory Bros. obtained $6.00 for 20 head averaging 1,369 lbs, but the great bulk of the day's sales were effected at prices ranging downward from $5.50. Owing to the comparative scarcity of butcher's cattle of the grade usually sought after by the city trade, the market for such maintained the firm tone that has characterized it for a number of days past, but no one supposes that these relatively high prices will hold for any considerable length of time, and those shippers who return to the country and buy butchers' stuff, with the extreme prices now prevalent as a basis, will stand an excellent chance of meeting with handsome losses. Stock steers were but little inquired for, but the offerings of suitable lots were not sufficient to satisfy the small demand that existed. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
11	butchers' stock	891	$4.65
39	stock steers	994	4.95
17	good steers	1,230	5.37½
15	extra steers	1,454	5.85
20	stock steers	1,004	4.85
18	stock steers	923	4.37½
15	good steers	1,443	5.60
66	good steers	1,234	5.30
31	good steers	1,198	5.30
36	good steers	1,215	5.40
19	choice steers	1,237	5.50
19	choice steers	1,179	5.50
19	fat pony steers	1,024	5.00
11	choice steers	1,182	5.50
13	choice steers	1,072	5.50
13	cows and steers	1,022	5.20
61	good steers	1,112	5.30
20	extra steers	1,369	6.00
13	oxen	1,813	5.25
17	good steers	1,280	5.40
21	stock steers	751	4.12½
18	good steers	1,130	5.20
23	choice steers	1,330	5.65
34	choice steers	1,211	5.50
48	choice steers	1,245	5.60
14	choice steers	1,335	5.55
13	good steers	1,394	5.30
60	oxen and steers	1,554	5.00
31	good steers	1,259	5.25
18	good steers	1,249	5.35
66	choice steers	1,280	5.75
63	choice steers	1,265	5.50
27	oxen	1,453	4.62½
50	choice steers	1,287	5.65
98	choice steers	1,412	5.80
48	good steers	1,127	5.25
80	good steers	1,214	5.40

HOGS—To the 5,000 or more hogs left unsold at the close of trade yesterday fully 12,600 were added to-day, swelling the supply to nearly 18,000 head. The market was, of course, overstocked, and of this fact buyers took advantage and forced a material decline. Early sales did not show any very decided change $4.65@5.00 being the range at the opening, but prices soon settled to $4.55@4.85, where they ruled weak to the close. Sales were chiefly at $4.65@4.75 for common to good droves. Many remain unsold and buyers expect to fill their orders at lower prices to-morrow.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	260	$4.80	54	186	$4.75	104	192	$4.75
66	171	4.75	53	156	4.75	60	255	4.75
57	242	4.80	56	169	4.75	47	243	4.70
127	196	4.70	48	258	5.00	51	280	4.65
46	208	4.75	59	179	4.75	21	285	5.00
65	209	4.75	53	192	4.75	55	229	4.75
99	188	4.70	61	216	4.70	56	186	4.70
63	186	4.75	61	238	4.75	54	237	4.60
50	166	4.75	58	244	4.75	47	248	4.65
47	243	4.65	77	234	4.70	65	184	4.75
119	234	4.75	57	250	4.70	64	190	4.75
61	217	4.70	52	207	4.65	63	211	4.75
47	262	4.65	21	222	4.65	59	237	4.75
115	236	4.70	70	252	4.70	58	237	4.75
55	214	4.70	122	244	4.70	56	248	4.70
69	197	4.70	55	275	4.65	731	249	4.75
51	216	4.70	327	203	4.60			

SHEEP—The sheep trade was inactive, and prices were nominal. The few on sale were disposed of at an advance on former rates.

LUMBER.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 29.

There were only five cargoes on the market, consisting of joists, scantling, common boards, and lath. They were sold early in the morning, the prices obtained being a shade higher than those ruling the first of the week. Joists and scantling sold at $10.00@10.25, common boards at $10.00@11.00, and lath at $2.50. Good boards and strips were nominal at $14.00@15.50, shingles at $3.00@3.25. We note the following sales: Cargo schr Potomac, from Oconto, 180 m ft coarse, 1, 2, and 3-inch, from No. 2 logs, at $10.00; 5 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Emma, from Ludington, about 100 m ft joist and scantling at $10.25; 12 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Madison, from Ludington, 76 m ft joist and scantling at $10.12½. Cargo schr Frontier City, from Ludington, 175 m ft joist and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr Hubbard, from White Lake, 100 m ft common mixed at $11.00.

The parties engaged in driving the river report that the season thus far has been very favorable, and the work is progressing finely and is well advanced. About 8,000,000 feet have been sorted and delivered, which is about one-tenth of the amount put in during the winter upon both branches of the river.—*Mason County (Ludington) Record.*

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.25@2.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $2.85@3.00; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the yards continues very active, the orders from both local and interior dealers being numerous and liberal. There was no particular change in prices, except that lath are 25c lower. Hardwood remains steady. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.75	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............May 29.

Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, and 50 m lath.
Schr Alice M. Beers, Little Bay de Noc, 140 m lumber.
Prop Norman, Bayfield, 200 pkgs fish, and 200 tons pig iron.
Prop City of Madison, Sturgeon Bay, 140 m lumber.
Schr Frank Perew, Erie, 1,075 tons coal.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburgh, 229 bdls iron, and 12 brls oil.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Erie, 780 tons coal.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 151 bars railroad iron.
Schr Jas. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 625 tons coal.
Schr Nellie Reddington, Erie, 1,341 tons coal.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 560 tons coal.
Schr Kate Winslow, Cleveland, 855 tons coal.
Prop Raleigh, Cleveland, 937 tons coal.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Cheboygan, 220 m lumber.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 496 brls sugar, 100 bxs cheese.
Schr Angus Smith, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Adirondac, Erie, 500 tons coal.
Prop Peerless, Marquette, 573 tons iron ore, 156 tons pig-iron, 27 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr C. Worth, Menominee, 70 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 300 sets hubs, 64 tubs butter.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 13 bxs fish, 200 brls stucco.
Schr G. D. Russell, Buffalo, 1,250 tons coal.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 1,328 brls sugar, 380 bdls iron.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 55 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 209 m lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, 290 m lumber.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Bark Contest, Muskegon, 280 m lumber.
Schr City of Painesville, Buffalo, 1,050 tons coal.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 20 brls fish.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Evanston, 632 gross tons iron ore.
Barge J. Bronson, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 167 m shingles, 2 m cedar posts, 150 m lath.
Barge Sorona, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, 300 lumber.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, 500 m lumber.

CLEARED............May 29.

Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 28,200 bu corn.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr A. M. Beers, Bay De Noc, 600 bu oats, 15 brls flour, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Hattie Wells, Oswego, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr G. M. Davis, Ogdensburgh, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr Kate S. Bruce, Kingston, 21,476 bu wheat.
Prop East, Goderich, 3,058 bu oats; to Walkersville, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr G. V. Roberts, Pentwater, 1,000 bu oats, 200 bu corn, 3 brls flour.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 26,300 bu corn, 10,200 bu rye.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 41,138 bu oats, 16,000 bu corn, 900 brls flour.
Schr Philo Scoville, Port Colborne, 20,567 bu wheat.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 11,999 bu oats, 1,425 brls pork, 460 brls flour, 250 pkgs feed.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 24,557 bu corn.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, 7,283 bu corn, 600 brls flour.
Schr Fioretta, Kingston, 19,500 bu wheat.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 170 pkgs sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 585 pkgs sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 230 pkgs sundries.
Prop Peerless { Marquette, 4,000 bu oats, 96 head cattle. Hanack, 500 bu oats.
Schr Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 25,800 bu corn.
Schr Yankee Blade, Ogdensburgh, 16,500 bu corn.

Lake Freights

are quotable at 4½@5c for corn to Buffalo, and wheat nominal at 5¼@5½c. The charters were: To Port Colborne, schrs St. Lawrence (yesterday), for corn, at 5½c; Pamlico, for wheat, to do, at 6c; to Ogdensburg, schrs Yankee Blade and George Davis, corn, on private terms; to Boston, via Buffalo, prop Oneida, corn, at 25c; prop Champlain, corn, through at 26c; to Buffalo, schrs Crosthwaite and Flying Mist, corn, at 5c; schr C. Mears, wheat, at 5½c; prop Java, oats, through rate; schr Gallatin, wheat to Kingston, at 11c.

Notice.

All customs offices will be closed to-morrow (Decoration Day). The night office, on the southwest corner of Clark and South Water streets, will be open during the day for reports and clearances of vessels.

Miscellaneous.

The schr Cecilia, which went ashore at Black Lake, has got off without damage, and is now in port.

—The old bark S. B. Pomeroy, is to be rebuilt at Cleveland.

—Nearly $400 has been subscribed for the wife and family of Capt. A. Jasmer, who was accidentally killed on board the schr Mears, on Thursday, the 22d inst.

—The prop Norman left Chicago on May 9, on her first trip to Duluth, and returned on the 29th. She got within seven miles of Duluth, but, owing to the vast fields of ice, was unable to get in. In 1871 the first arrival at Duluth was the prop Pacific, from Buffalo, May 10. In 1872 it was the prop St. Paul, from Buffalo, May 14.

—We are indebted to Mr Bernis, the clerk of the Norman, for the log from which the following is taken: "Tuesday, the 20th, met ice off Duluth, forced our way through to within 7 miles of Duluth, could proceed no further, laid all night in the ice. Tug Silver Spray in the ice 3 miles to the north. Saw six men go ashore from the tug on the morning of the 21st, on the ice. We turned around and returned to Bayfield, and landed our Duluth freight, worked our way back to Marquette and stuck fast, staid still until noon 23d, forced our way in." The following were among the vessels there: Props Union and Missouri, "Left Marquette on the 25th. Saw the Keweenaw pass up. Stmr St. Paul off White Fish Point bound up. Locked through the canal on the morning of the 26th with barge Sheldon. Tug Anna Dobbins at foot of canal with schrs M. Stalker, Eliza Gerlach, Cambridge, and W. Shupe in tow. Met tug J. C. Morse with schrs York State and S. A. Wood at foot of the Nebish. Met stmr Metropolis above Detour bound up." "The Norman has passed through over 300 miles of ice this trip. Our wheel is badly broken; will go into the dry dock for a new one. Many of the propellers and barges have broken wheels; Van Raalte's is entirely gone."

—The City of Montreal had not been liberated from the ice off Duluth up to Thursday night last. Tug Eliza Williams succeeded in getting back to port, and provisions had been got to the propeller by means of a small boat. A tug, supposed to be the one sent from Detroit, was reported in the ice several miles below on the north shore.

—Capt. L. B. Goldsmith, of the Jay Cooke, from Sandusky, reports, at Detroit, seeing yesterday a large three-masted vessel ashore on North Harbor reef, one of the islands at the head of Lake Erie. It was impossible to distinguish the name at the distance. A tug was at work getting her afloat, but had not succeeded when last seen.

—A Detroit paper says: The schooner E. D. Barker, which passed down Wednesday with a cargo of grain for Buffalo, returned yesterday noon en route to Chicago, sailing all the way to this port on the up passage. On her down trip through Lake Erie she encountered head winds nearly all the way. She had on board a cargo of coal, and the trip may be set down as one of the fast ones.

—The wreckers who have just returned from a visit to Capt. Ward's lost barges on Lake Superior relate some painful incidents bearing upon that sad calamity. The scene on board the wrecked Saturn indicated only too plainly that a desperate struggle for life had been resorted to by the crew before yielding to the elements. A cordon of life-lines had been strung athwart and fore and aft the decks to protect them from being washed from the decks, and not until perishing with the cold is it likely was there such a result. If they could have weathered the storm one hour longer all might have been saved is admitted by those acquainted with the facts. Capt. R. Stringleman, a life-long sailor, commanded the Saturn, and the condition his vessel was found in renders it evident his seamanship and good judgment did not forsake him in the hour of peril.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BUFFALO, May 27.—Charters: Schr Hippogriff, coal to Duluth at $1.50, free; schrs Anna Maria, lumber from Sheboygan, Mich., to Buffalo at $3.00 per m., rail; schr Pelican, coal to Duluth at $1.50, free. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins; Schr L. Hanna, coal, Erie to Chicago at $1.30 per ton, free; schr Ben Franklin, pig-iron to Cleveland at $1.00 per gross ton, f o b; Schr R. J. Gibbs, paving stone to Toledo at $3.00 per cord, free; scow Wake Up, stone to Cleveland at $3.00 per cord, free.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:42 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	† 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	†12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:35 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 158 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:55 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:21 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	9:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

PLANTS, &c.

SELLING OUT.

LARGE PLANTS

AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

DIME PLANTS

BY THOUSANDS.

POOL'S GARDEN, 97 Oakley-st.

JUBILEE NOTES.

The Coliseum Ready---The Indications of a Rush from Abroad.

Ovation Day---The Park Boards Take Action for Friday, June 6---The Carriage Committee.

The work of turning a great depot into a coliseum will be completed to-day, and good judges declare that its acoustic effect will be perfect. The great platforms will hold nearly 2,000 orchestra and chorus.

The indications are pouring in that the people are to come in by thousands, induced by half-fare rates to all stations in this and adjoining States. Tickets were purchased for the Jubilee Ball yesterday for a large party from Southern Ohio.

OVATION DAY.

Friday, June 6, when the school-children of the city have the Coliseum given up to them, seems to be accepted as a general ovation day. The display of the strength and beauty of Chicago will be in charge of the Park Boards, who have entered into the work with a will. At the meeting held at the Gardner House last week the three Park Presidents were chosen a Special Committee of Arrangements, and these gentlemen have now completed their programme. At their meeting yesterday they appointed the following named gentlemen to act with them as a

CARRIAGE COMMITTEE.

W. F. Coolbaugh,	S. S. Hayes,
Thomas Hoyne,	S. J. Walker,
William Bross,	H. H. Honore,
J. Y. Scammon,	Thomas B. Bryan,
C. H. McCormick,	Hon. N. B. Judd,
Robert Harris,	A. H. Burley,
H. H. Porter,	J. McGregor Adams,
Wm. F. Tucker,	T. B. Blackstone,
Dr. B. McVickar,	E. W. Blatchford,
Charles L. Wilson,	Henry Greenebaum,
A. C. Hesing,	C. T. Bowen,
J. W. Warrack,	G. W. Stanford.
B. F. Culver,	

This Committee will accompany and be in charge of the grand carriage escort, on Friday morning, to visit Lincoln Park, and thence to the train of ten cars which will sweep around the city on the belt railroad from Kinzie street to the Union Stock-Yards, Hyde Park Hotel, and the Great Central Depot on the lake shore, stopping at McCormick's great reaper works, on the South Branch, at noon, for a collation. Saturday will be given up to the steamboat excursion to South Chicago.

—Twenty-two years ago one Fletcher filched from Cox, a London bargeman, his wife. Cox comes into court at this late day, demanding damages of the said Fletcher, who, tendering one shilling in money current of the realm, claims that is full satisfaction for the wrong he acknowledges of harboring the said wife. A jury of his peers coincide in Fletcher's estimate; so it goes upon the record that twelve pence is the legal value of that wife. But that precedent will not fix the worth of spouses in general, which may be more or less.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY MAN THAT WOULD HAVE HIS HORSES sold quickly at their real value will please bring them in, as the demand is lively for all descriptions, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A TROTTER, A TRAINED SADDLE MARE, A good business mare, a gentle, matched pair of ponies. CHITTENDEN, rear of 1060 Wabash-av.

BUY NEW YORK CHOICE SMOOTH, TOUGH, perfect second-hand light top buggy this day only, for $145 then to DANBY W. EMMONS, 160 and 162 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WAGONS OF ALL KINDS, ALSO ONE second-hand Concord-top buggy, one yacht box-buggy, cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BOX WAGON WITH FOUR drawers and shelves, suitable for peddling notions; also horse and harness. Apply at 300 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE TEAMS WITH WAGons and harness; teams are now working for $4 per day; will trade for property and pay difference. M. HAYES, I. C. R. R. dock, or 641 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SADDLE PONY IN THE city, cheap for cash. 682 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH LIGHT BAY TEAM; OR would exchange for a young horse or mare that can trot inside of 3 minutes. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR ROAD-WAGON—Top buggy, horse, and harness; horse can trot in 3½; a nice ladies' horse. At CHITTENDEN'S rear of 1060 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND open and top buggies at HAYDE & O'BRIEN'S, 781 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP-CARTS, AND HARness to match; team harness, wagon harness, dray harness, and all kinds of harness, at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DUMP-CARTS, AND HARNESS TO match, at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY FINE DRIVING HORSES; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other horses suitable for the country, at 167 and 169 Michigan-av.

GENUINE BOSTON SLADE CARRIAGES AT 222 and 224 West Washington-st.; no humbug. Also, cheaper grades at very low figures for cash.

H. B. HILL, 27 AND 29 SOUTH CLINTON-ST., has a great variety of fine carriages and buggies, and sells them at reasonable prices.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE FOR A FEW DAYS MY black team for $1,600. J. R. BROOKMAN, 150 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE. CALL at 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY CARRIAGE or coupe in exchange for a central business lot, worth $200 cash per foot. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HANDSOME, STRONG PONY, about 600 or 700 in weight, good for driving or saddle. Would be glad to give a gold watch as part payment. Address GLADE, 117 South Franklin-st.

50 CAVALRY HORSE WANTED, NOT LESS THAN 15 hands high, nor over 8 years old; and in good condition. Will be received by E. PATRICK, 769 Michigan-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW AND WELL-BUILT houses, of 11 and 13 rooms each, on the West Side, to exchange for South Side property, improved or unimproved. Will pay the difference in cash, or will sell on monthly payments. FRANCIS W. CAREY & CO., Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON WEST Van Buren-st., for North Side lots.

Houses in Englewood, Evanston, Hinsdale, Irving Park, and Hyde Park, for improved and unimproved property in city.

Business property to exchange for acres.

Business property to exchange for farms.

Lots unincumbered for residence property.

We can offer a large list of acre, residence property, and lots, at low figures. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE and grounds for a farm within 40 miles of Chicago. Apply to B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE FARM, WITH RICH coal-lands, in Indiana, for good Chicago real estate, improved or unimproved. Will pay some cash difference. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS AND SUBURBAN lots for inside improved property; will assume some incumbrance. Apply to B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot; good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Lake-st. for a good vacant lot. ENOS TURNER, 99 East Madison-st. and 88 Dearborn.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE HOUSE and barn and two acres of ground in Evanston for well improved property in Aurora or Rockford. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 506 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, silver, firearms, and all goods of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 238 East Madison-st.

DRESSMAKING DONE—SUITS MADE IN THE latest styles, from $3.50 to $8, at 250 West Madison-st. Special attention to children's clothes.

GO TO THE PEOPLE'S STORE AND ORDER your outfits. 968 State-st.

HEADQUARTERS—THOSE IN WANT OF GOOD cooks or help in any capacity call at 383 Wabash-av., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

NOT FOR BUNCOMBE—ENCLOSE $1 AND WE will send four patented receipts which are each having a fortune to their inventors. BROWNE & CO., Box 30.

STAMMERING OR STUTTERING CURED—DR. Hall, of New York, has just arrived in Chicago, and opened an office at 110 Dearborn-st. His treatment is a new discovery, and cannot fail to cure every case. Send for circulars. Cure warranted.

TAKE NOTICE—LEVI D. VAN GELDER, NOTARY Public, Real Estate, and Loans, 534 South State-st. Special attention and advice in law transactions given gratis. Business men will do well to call at my office.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS—YOU CAN HAVE sidewalks laid or repaired at short notice and low rates by addressing G. W. HOYT, care of H. C. Morey, 84 Clark-st.

WANTED—SOME RESPECTABLE PERSON TO adopt a little orphan girl 4 months old. Apply at 1184 Michigan-av.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, FARMERS, YOUNG men going West, and everybody that needs a tent, wagon cover, horse blanket, or camp equipage of any kind, firearms, etc., to go at once the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st., and get your goods at half price.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—GRAND BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood boulevard, 193½x150 feet to an 18-foot alley, at only $200 per foot, for this week, being 50 per cent below what such a valuable lot should readily bring, and 150 per cent below what it must soon command on its intrinsic merits and without the slightest influence of speculation. Whoever desires to buy a lot on the Grand Boulevard will find this by far the cheapest on the whole line, being the corner of two boulevards. $1,000 per foot will in ten years be a common price on this magnificent thoroughfare. There is no property that will be so desirable for first-class residences, and no thoroughfare in the country so grand and beautiful as this will be in a few years. On Oakwood boulevard (second street south of city limits, 100 feet wide) I will sell lots at from $120 to $175 per foot, on very easy terms. It is worth at least $250 per foot to be on a boulevard, a street that will be kept in order for all time by the Park Commissioners, without special taxation on the property. Prices on Egan-av., 50x170 each to 20-foot alley, $125 per foot, on remarkably liberal terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—25x180 ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., only $135.

50x165, Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.

50 or 100x165 on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

50x165, Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

100x150, Grand boulevard, near Forty-first-st., at a big bargain.

41x165, Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st., cheap.

100x170, northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st.

280x238, southeast corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-seventh-st.

171x165, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth.

80x165, Wabash-av., near Fifty-eighth-st.

150x165, Prairie-av., near Fiftieth-st.

Several lots on Dearborn-st., between Jackson and Harrison, cheap.

100x190 corner on VanBuren-st., near Dearborn, cheap.

J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARgains:

INDIANA-AV., 32x180 feet between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $255 per foot; all cash.

MICHIGAN-AV., 131 feet front, northeast corner of Twenty-ninth-st.

MICHIGAN-AV., 50 feet between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., $300.

MICHIGAN-AV., 35 feet between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts., $275.

MICHIGAN-AV., 50 feet between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., $35 cash.

WABASH-AV., 123 feet between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., east front.

STATE-ST., 75 feet front between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., $40 per foot for a few days.

MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST., 25 FEET, NEAR WEBster-av.; $1,500.

Madison-st.—27 feet, near Fifth-av., south front.

Fifth-av.—27 feet, between Washington and Madison-sts., east front.

Sherman-st.—187 feet, between Harrison and Polk-sts.

Wabash-av.—200 feet, east front, near Thirty-ninth-st.; $125.

Wabash-av.—175 feet, corner Fifty-fourth-st.; $60.

State-st.—No. 1282, near Twenty-eighth-st.; $6,500.

Prairie-av.—No. 1469, near Thirty-second-st.; $5,000.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES OR INvestment, on Halsted, Murray, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts. High property, full-sized lots, one block from Pavilion Parkway, easily accessible from the city by rail, but a short walk from the Stock-Yards. These lots are located where they will rapidly advance in value, and are offered at prices so low and on terms so favorable that the poorest have no excuse in not investing. Price, $375 to $800, on five years' time, or in small monthly payments. Printed abstracts furnished. Apply to F. H. PUTNAM, Transit House, Stock-Yards, or POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:

Harrison-st., $600, easy terms.

Congress-st., $500, easy terms.

Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.

Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, 2 new houses corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av.; 9 rooms each. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 132x365 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN—100X160 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HORSE AND buggy or team and carriage, 100 feet, south front, on Fiftieth-st. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF twenty-five rooms, partly finished. For particulars apply at the office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS AT GREAT BARgains, or will lease them for 5 years. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FINE LOTS ON Washington-st. and Warren-av., corner, and east of California-av.; easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—I MUST HAVE MONEY, AND $6,000, ¼ cash, will buy a good brick-house and lot on South Side, worth $8,000. Address H 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Washington, Fulton, Kinzie, and other streets opposite the new Northwestern Car-Shops, west of Central Park. The Land Company are going to build, in June, fifteen cottages, and will be finished to suit if parties apply now. J. D. HARVEY, Agent West Chicago Land Co., 174 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON MADISON-ST., Barry Point road, Austin, Ridgeland, Chicago avenue, &c. Some desirable tracts worth the attention of capitalists. J. D. HARVEY, 174 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WHITING-ST.—48 FEET, NEAR LaSalle, at $100 per foot. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STONE FRONT residence on Park-av., west of Union Park. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—120 FEET CORNER of Centre-av., Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 50x180 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—702 WEST WASHINGTON-st., 2-story and basement brick house. Inquire of DR. HONSINGER, 260 Park-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD-ST., EAST FRONT, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts., at $600 each. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV., EAST FRONT, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 25x125 or 50x125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF WOOD, 50x183; also on Jackson-st., corner of Lincoln. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$10,000 HOUSE AND LOT FOR $6,000 cash. $5,000 to $30,000 frame and brick houses, South and West Sides. 50 ft. east front, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; cheap. 125 ft. Western-av., cor. Jackson-st. 25 ft. Centre-av., near Taylor-st. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK PLACE, NEAR WASHington-st., 2 story and basement, marble front house, 10 rooms; lot 25x110. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THE COST, A SIX-ROOM cottage; 2 years' ground lease; $35 per year. Also a nice confectionary and cigar store. D. E. FISK, 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK 2-STORY AND basement houses, octagon fronts, first-class throughout, on Adams-st., near Wood, $12,500 and $10,500. Inquire at 642 West Adams-st., or at 23 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARBORN-st., Wabash-av., corner Forty-first-st., 141x170 feet; State-st., corner Egan-av., 100x161 feet.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES CORNER STONY ISLAND-av. and Seventieth-st. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., BETWEEN WOOD AND Page-sts., 2-story and basement stone front house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; will be sold at a sacrifice. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV, NEAR WOOD-ST.—TWO 2-story frame houses, brick foundation, No. 112 Park-av., 10 rooms; lot 21 by 123; barn on premises. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—200x110 FEET BEtween LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS—South Park boulevard, 50 feet, east front, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

Ellis-av., 50x150 feet, very choice lot, near Thirty-seventh-st.

Lake-av., 66x180 feet, east front, near Thirty-eighth-st. To a party wishing to build, will be sold without cash payment.

J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE-ST., 20, 40, or 60 feet, very desirable, and for sale at a bargain. Will take other property in part payment. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND AT BRAIDWOOD; 80 acres in Section 12, in Grundy County, in centre of great coal field, now being worked. Address MIDDLETON, P. O. Box 1806, New York.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES FARMING LANDS FOR sale in Iowa; also, in Missouri and Wisconsin, on long time; large tracts suited to farming colonies. JAMES R. LANCASTER, 86 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF HOUSES AND LOTS, also vacant lots, wishing to sell, and willing to fix their price at what they would consider a fair figure to give if buying, will do well to call and leave the same with us. We have the cash awaiting such investments. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! ON WEST WASHington-st., Park-av., Warren-av., and Adams-st., South State-st., Prairie, and Indiana-avs., North Dearborn and LaSalle-sts. We have customers for lots on the above and neighboring streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 60 TO 90 ACRES, in Michigan, about 100 or 150 miles from Chicago; must be greatly improved, with buildings on it. Price not to exceed $3,000. B. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent, 75 South Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

I AM SELLING A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO, with serpentine moulding and carved legs for $250 cash, which is $150 less than sold by parties down town, who are paying $12,000 store rent. "A word to the wise is sufficient." P. H. WOLCOTT, 361 Park-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x132 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.

Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.

Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—FOUR 5 acre blocks, near the depot, and fronting Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard. No money down. Will give five years' time on all the purchase-money to parties who will build immediately, and will allow them also the privilege of paying any time before maturity in sums of $750, and securing the release of a pro rata part of the ground; 5,000 shade-trees have been planted at South Englewood during the present month, and two miles of sidewalk is now being made. A large number of houses are contracted for, and now being built on adjoining property. Six dummy-trains each way daily to and from the Grand Depot of the Rock Island R. R. Title very short and perfect. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:

40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.

40 acres in Sec. 35, 38, 13.

10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.

6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 3 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR two depots, by the block; average size of lots, 25x150 feet, at $110 per lot, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 7 per cent. interest. The best property for investment in Cook County. Free tickets to see this property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FINE LOTS ON Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., for $350 to $400 each, to a party who will take 5 lots. A splendid chance for those of limited means who want to make or save the profits usually made by subdividers; one block from station; 48 trains per day; fare 6 cents. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $375 to $2,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHINGTON Heights. I can give parties not able to buy large tracts a special bargain in blocks near Vincennes Station; 10 trains per day; would exchange for good residence well located on West Side, if not heavily incumbered. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—WE HAVE JUST REceived from the owner, for a few days, that beautiful 40-acre tract of land at Irving Park, in the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of 10, 40, 13. BENNETT & SANFORD, 4 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—ACRES, BLOCKS, or lots at low prices, or will exchange for city or country property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CAR shops of C. & N. W. R. R. and within two blocks of depot, on favorable terms. A. C. ODELL, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID 11-room house, with lot 50x300, in Evanston proper; also 7 lots in Pierce's Addition to Humboldt Park; very low figures for cash, or will exchange for West Side improved property or lots near street-cars. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 142x152 ft., ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CHICAGO & NORTHwestern Car Shops. Non resident owner. Sell very cheap; long time. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES NEAR the city limits, subdivided into blocks of 5 acres each; will exchange one or more of saidblocks for improved property inside city limits. This property is within 5 miles of the Court-House, on the line of improvements, and advancing rapidly. A rare chance for parties wishing acre property to subdivide into lots that can be sold rapidly. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLYDE—WE OFFER TO-DAY A 5-acre block, close to station and school, at $200 per acre less than the adjoining block sold for at auction last Monday. This is a rare chance. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best location. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 93 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$250 TO $350—AT ST. CLOUD, 25 FEET higher than the lake, near Humboldt Park, 20 minutes' ride from Madison-st. bridge; lots at acre prices; terms easy; all trains on both roads stop at St. Cloud; commutation very low. WILLIAM PRICE, 133 Madison-st.; H. F. COY & CO., 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST LOTS AT NORTH EVANston; I am building 10 houses; carpenters and masons wanted. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SOUTH OF CALUMET Lake, E. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, 36, 15; $150 per acre. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—40 ACRES fine land on ridge.

20 acres fine land on ridge north of Morgan Park.

11 acres, very cheap, near Comorn Station.

21 acres at Auburn.

J. D. HARVEY, 174 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—10 OR 15 CHOICE lots in the grove adjoining the beautiful grounds of John Raber, convenient to all the trains, and at very low prices. HULBURD & CO., 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—DESIRABLE LOTS IN a neighborhood which is being rapidly improved, near depot and on graveled streets; also a substantially built house with one or more lots. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NORMAL STAtion, 4 blocks from school and depot, a thoroughly built convenient cottage, 8 rooms, bath-room, etc.; cheap and easy terms; call and investigate. T. MAPLE & CO., 155 LaSalle-st., basement, Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON ON GRANT-AV. and Lake-st. for $300; terms $10 monthly payments, or ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Call at my office and get a plat, and go with me and see the improvements and inducements I am offering. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, 2 MILES WEST OF CITY, near railroad; no cash; long time.

300 Michigan-av., south of limits.

10, 20 or 40 acres, South Englewood.

$5,000 house and lot at Englewood.

5 acres near South Park; will trade for $20,000 house.

O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE building lots near depot, $250 each, payable one-fourth cash and balance at the end of three years. Will not sell less than four lots at a time. No money down to parties who will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY COUNTY—HEWITT Fluting, Polishing and Band Iron combined. Secure a county and make money. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY EASILY MADE BY men and women, in city and country. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE IN great demand and meeting with a ready sale. Apply at 89 South Water-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS ARE MAKING $10 to $12 a day, with my needle book, machine needle, button hole cutter, etc., etc. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $300 PER MONTH SELLING gong door-bells in towns and villages. Address JAMES F. HAYS, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR WINDOW screens. Going like hot cakes. Chicago Picture Frame Manufacturing Company, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $10,000; one not afraid of a little hardship (in travel). Capital guaranteed trebled in a year. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WE MANUFACTURE AND make a specialty of the best medicinal bitters in the market. We also handle foreign case goods. The business is fully established and profitable. We want more capital to extend the trade. If you have $5,000, or more, consult your own interest by investigating us. Address SIBLEY, 674 West Lake-st., or come at once, and inquire as above.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN commission business, well established; best of references given. Address Z 64, Tribune office, for further information.

PARTNER WANTED—(SILENT) TO INVEST $3,000 to $4,000 in a good paying business. Best of references given. Address, with name, K 70, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA BUILDING-STONE AND FLAGging, sawed to order; prices and sample at 48 South Clark-st. J. H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SEASONED 4 AND 6-inch ⅞-beaded ceiling, 1 or 2 sides; also, ¾, 4-8, and ⅝ ceiling; 4, 6, or 8-inch O. G. casing; stock-boards and shelving, any width. Constantly on hand dressed flooring and siding. An object to buyers of car-load lots. STARRETT & BROTHER, southwest corner of Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

FOR SALE—COMMON OR PRESSED BRICK, IN quantities to suit purchaser. M. D. FLAHERTY, Room 13, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$225 WORTH OF STONE OR STONE and lime at a discount. 183 South Clark-st., Room 1.

HYDRAULIC PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, ST. Louis, Mo. The St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick are larger and of greater strength than the Philadelphia or Baltimore Force Brick, and are not surpassed in appearance or color. For sale in any quantity. J. J. LOCKWOOD, Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

PRESSED BRICKS—RACINE AND MILWAUKEE pressed brick for sale in any quantity; also red pressed and stock brick. Also sole agent for the St. Louis Hydraulic pressed brick. Call and see samples and get prices. J. J. LOCKWOOD, Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN IMPROVED GROVER & BAKER SEWING machine, handsome table and cover, cost but a short time since $85; price, $30. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT (GREAT Eastern). Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 25, Bryan Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 PARK-ROW—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted. Barn to rent.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with board. Day board $5 per week.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms to rent with board, to gentleman and wives; also rooms with board to single ladies and gentlemen.

384 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms and board for gentlemen and their families; also sleeping rooms and board for single gentlemen.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM FURNISHED WITH board on second floor, for gentleman and wife; $20 a week; also room for two gentlemen.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth.—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6 to $7.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board, $5 per week. References exchanged.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board. References required.

608 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD. ONLY first-class people desired. Day-boarders accommodated.

665 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME room, with board. Accommodations first-class. References required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife; also, room for single gentleman, with first-class table. References required.

867 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ROOM suitable for gentlemen and wife, or two or three gentlemen; also unfurnished alcove room; day boarders accommodated.

925 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board. Can accommodate a few more table boarders. References given and required.

1092 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms; also two single rooms for gentlemen; table a specialty. Also a barn to rent.

NICE UNFURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, WITH every convenience, to let without board, in private family, handy to day board, near corner Sixteenth-st. and Indiana-av. Address K 25, Tribune office.

ONE OR TWO YOUNG LADIES, ENGAGED during the day, can find pleasant home with a private family, near Michigan-av. and Sixteenth-st., by addressing K 52, Tribune office.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st., near Union Park. Three very pleasant neatly furnished rooms with first-class board. References.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—A nicely furnished and very desirable front room, with unexceptionable board.

56 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW NICE BOARDers accommodated in private family at $4.50 per week.

155 CENTRE-AV.—LARGE ROOM OR SUITE UNfurnished with board; also room for single gentlemen.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives.

248 FULTON-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH board.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM nicely furnished with board, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board: all modern conveniences; family small. Day-boarders accommodated.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS TO rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND SUITE of elegant front rooms unfurnished, except carpets; also two large rooms on parlor floor.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—2 very fine, large, elegantly-furnished rooms, with board; location and accommodations the best on the West Side.

ABERDEEN HOUSE, CORNER OF ABERDEEN and Madison-sts.—A few boarders can find a comfortable home at a moderate price.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.; everything first-class; terms, $2 per day; table-board, $5 per week.

North Side.

294 ILLINOIS-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated.

Country.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN board, with pleasant rooms, in a private family at Riverside. Address E 31, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD EITHER FOR families or single persons, in one of the finest residences in that beautiful village neighborhood between Highland Park and Lake Forest. Apply to Mr. ASHLEY MEARS' office, 200 LaSalle-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board, two minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ALCOVE ROOM UNFURNISHED, EXcept carpet, for gentleman and wife. Few if any boarders. Address O 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD IN A PRIvate family where there are few or no other boarders, on Washington or Monroe-sts. Address with terms K 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN AN agreeable family; South Side preferred. Address, with terms, K 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A RESPECTable private family, within 15 minutes' walk of Court-House. Terms moderate. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF REFINEment wishes the comforts of a home in a private family where there are young ladies; is acquainted, and can give first-class references. South or West Side. Address in confidence, Z 58, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, AMONG THEM A watch-key, attached by a small brass chain. Finder will please send address by mail to GEO. G. MERRICK, Room 6, 150 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28TH INST., between the Lake and Michigan-av., on Twenty-second-st., a pocket-book, containing a sum of money, with the card and address of the owner. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it 15 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM WEST JACKSON-ST., yesterday evening, a bay horse, 5 years old, and light express wagon, two half springs and spring seat. Any person giving information where the above can be found will be liberally rewarded, at 133 West Washington-st., People's Gas Company.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28, A gold watch, on Jackson or Sangamon-sts., between Skinner school and 229 South Sangamon-st. Any one returning it to the above number will be rewarded.

LOST—THIS DAY, A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTAcles in Wm. M. Mayo's case, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; the finder will be liberally rewarded. EDWARD H. CASTLE, 239 Warren-av.

LOST—THE PARTY WHO FOUND MY POCKETbook may keep the money; please return book and papers to me. Mrs. H. B. HANNARD, 609 Wabash-av.

LOST—MAY 29, A POCKETBOOK WITH SOME currency, night-key, railroad ticket, &c.; a liberal reward given to the finder by leaving it at No. 282½ West Randolph-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM MY BUGGY ON TUESday evening, May 27, a heavy lap-robe, red on one side and black and white striped on the other. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to N. CORWITH, 11 and 12 Union Building, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.

LOST—LEFT IN A WABASH-AV. OMNIBUS ON Wednesday evening, May 28, a pair of opera glasses; the finder will be rewarded by sending address to OPERA, Tribune office, where they may be found.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, WITH THE OWNER'S name inscribed on its case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

MISSING—T. NELSON DALE, JR., LEFT OBERlin, Ohio, May 20, where he was pursuing theological studies; arrived in Chicago Wednesday, May 21, and has not been seen since. Mind possibly affected; is about 28 years old, 5 feet and 8 inches in height, light brown short curly hair, side whiskers and moustache, somewhat sandy, very prominent forehead, dressed in black or dark clothes, and most likely had on a colored flannel traveling shirt. Any information as regards his whereabouts, or any person who has seen him, will be liberally rewarded, and all expenses paid, and receive the heartfelt thanks of anxious parents. Call or address FREDERICK S. DALE, Sherman House, Chicago, or ELMER WASHBURN, Superintendent of Police.

FOUND—ON THE 28TH INST., ON LASALLE-ST., a small package containing gloves, ribbon, &c. The owner can have it by addressing REV. JAMES McLEOD, Joliet, and paying for this advertisement.

STRAYED—FROM OUR PREMISES, CORNER OF Twenty-second and Burnside-sts., a black horse with white face and one white hind-foot; was newly shod; weight about 1,300 lbs; any information will be suitably rewarded at the office of SWETT & CROUCH, 263 Twenty-second-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—LAST TUESDAY NIGHT, a dark bay horse, with a top buggy. Any one who returns the same will receive a liberal reward, at No. 59 South Sheldon-st.

STOLEN—WEDNESDAY FORENOON, MAY 28, from before my office, my white mare Fanny and top buggy. She is about 15½ hands high, main and tail light gray; buggy painted dark bottle green, somewhat worn; right fore wheel considerably dished; shill girt to harness new. Any one who will return to me at 211 South Market-st. will be liberally rewarded. HENRY N. HOLDEN.

STOLEN—A DARK BAY HORSE, BLACK MANE, long, bushy tail; weight, 1,050 lbs; small scar on left hip. New buggy, high top phaeton, brown cloth lining, dark green body, D T N monogram, patent wheels, dark brown gear with two red stripes. A liberal reward will be paid. DANIEL T. NELSON, M.D., 1108 Indiana-av.

TAKEN UP—A RUNAWAY HORSE, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and paying charges. 817 Madison-st.

$10 REWARD—STOLEN—FROM 13 EAST MONroe-st., head-stall and lines. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same, and no questions asked.

$25 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF MY HORSE and buggy, stolen from front of U. S. Express Co.'s Building, 87 Washington-st., on the afternoon of May 28; horse is a fleabitten gray about 15 hands high, in good condition, white tail and mane, is a good stepper, and called 9 years old, and weighs say 1,000 pounds; top buggy nearly new, painted black, with gilt stripes; yacht box with letter C on both sides; patent wheels; blue-lined top; no side curtains, and blue cloth cushion. MARK J. CLINTON.

$150 REWARD—THE PERSON WHO TOOK jewelry from 237 Indiana-av., will receive $150 reward by returning it, and no questions asked.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT HALF-PRICE—LARGE LOT OF rubber and leather belting and hose goods, new and first-class. Inquire 230 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—879 FULTON-ST., NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with closet, to gentleman; private family.

TO RENT—147 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 3 LARGE front rooms, en suite, furnished, together or separate; facilities for housekeeping if wanted.

TO RENT—IN BLOCK SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Adams-st. and Fifth-av., two nice rooms, subdivided into four each; suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED SMALL rooms, with or without board, in private family; no other boarders. 1468 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—1074 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF UNfurnished front rooms with large closet attached, and one large back room; board can be obtained within a few doors.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEgantly furnished rooms can be had at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; comfort a specialty; go and see them.

TO RENT—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS, 40 EAST Harrison-st., near the corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished. Apply at 69 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ONE FRONT unfurnished, with alcove, with water and gas. Apply to E. TURNER, 99 East Madison-st., or at 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, 287 West Van Buren-st.; references exchanged.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT room for gentlemen; also brick barn, with all conveniences. 843 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LODGINGS 25c AND 50c PER NIGHT AT 177 West Randolph-st., and furnished rooms by week or month.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite; terms reasonable; modern conveniences. Apply at 232 West Washington-st., Norton's Block.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor; also, one elegantly furnished front parlor, first floor. Also, a nice seven room cottage, fully carpeted; desirable location. South Side. Apply at 884 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPing-rooms, with gas, in a strictly private family; terms reasonable; location first-class. 446 West Jackson.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR EN SUITE—SPLENDID unfurnished rooms, in Hough's Block, opposite the Post-Office. Wabash-av. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 489 WEST MADISON-ST., immediately opposite of, and looking up the whole length of Loomis-st. (2 miles), having been thoroughly rejuvenated, handsomely and newly furnished, throughout; the rooms are now ready for rental; the suite of parlors are as pleasant as any in the city; modern conveniences. Apply as above.

TO RENT—AT 210 WEST LAKE-ST., 3 ROOMS, first floor; very desirable for a small family. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 a. m., or 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF 140 WEST Adams-st., consisting of 4 rooms, with water; rent, $28 per month; no children.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing at 988 West Monroe-st.; water and waste pipes in kitchen.

TO RENT—SIX DESIRABLE ROOMS, PANTRY, and closets with water, just calcimined, two doors from street-cars. Apply on premises, 198 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR CHAMBER, with closet, furnished for two gentlemen. 234 Wabash-av., nearly opposite the Post-Office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 1184 PRAIRIE-AV.; RENT $65 per month; 14 rooms. Apply to ROBT. RAE, No. 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth; only $30 per month. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, 989.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 110 LOOMIS-ST. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME house (south front), 206 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Low rent to a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st., or 276 West Madison.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON WARREN-av., east of Robey-st.; possession immediately. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, IN GOOD REpair, 10 rooms, Nos. 26 and 28, on Thirty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs., $40 per month. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, PANTRY, closets, and water in kitchen, in good neighborhood, 406 West Erie-st., near Ashland-av. N. B. GRAY.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement brick house 843 West Adams-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements; rent, $55 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—MY RESIDENCE NO. 143 SOUTH WOODst., 2-story and basement house, contains 12 rooms, newly-painted, calcimined, and very convenient; kitchen, dining-room; stove and parlor carpet for sale. Apply on the premises, or at my office, No. 163 State-st., corner Monroe.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A WELLfurnished 3-story house, centrally located, on Michigan-av. Address K 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—514 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED house, modern improvements. Apply at 171 East Madison-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN AT 558 WEST Taylor-st.

TO RENT—DURING THE JUBILEE NEWLY AND elegantly furnished front parlor and bed-room in a private family; $1 a day; convenient to cars. 735 Lake-st., second floor. Breakfast and tea, if desired.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with or without board, at 19 South Ann-st. Also, barn to rent.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND NEATLY-FURnished front parlor, suitable for one or two persons, at 543 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 7 ROOMS AND CLOSETS, $35, at 145 Western-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts. Inquire at 162 East Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

TO RENT—398 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF THIRteenth-st., from July 1 to Oct. 1 of this year, three-story and basement stone front house, handsomely furnished throughout; awnings, fly-screens and awnings for windows, etc., to a private family. Apply at 398 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—NICE 7-ROOM COTtage and barn, on South Side, near cars. W. M. JACKSON, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-CELlar marble front house; all modern improvements, including furnace; 330 West Washington-st. Apply at 357 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A VALUABLE OFFICE ON FIRST floor, Wabash-av., near South Water-st.; also offices and desk rooms over Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av., and basement under same; also third floor, corner of Wabash-av. and South Water-st.; low to good tenants. Apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORES—80 FEET FRONT BY 182 FEET deep, on Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn, to be improved.

Will build stores 20, 40, 60, or 80 feet front, and finish to suit tenants. Apply to C. M. UPDIKE, corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

TO RENT—STORE 40 NO. RANDOLPH-ST., 25X100, 4 stories and basement, finished in the best manner. Apply to the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 42 and 44 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 728 STATE-ST., JUST SOUTH OF Fourteenth-st., for a packing-house or for manufacturing purposes. Inquire of the owner at Second National Bank. D. F. CAMERON.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of building No. 164 Madison-st., near LaSalle, desirable for offices and sleeping apartments. Cheapest rent in city. Look to your interest and examine. Apply to janitor of building.

TO RENT—NOW IS A CHANCE—TWO MORE stores in the Lake Side Building on Clark-st., near the Grand Pacific Hotel. Will rent very cheap. Inquire on the premises for W. R. SCOTT.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN—SMALL, cheerful, and furnished. Vault and closets. Also, desk-room; 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STORE, CHEAP, NO. 87 Third-av.; suitable for any business or light manufacturing, or storage. H. LOWY, Room 5, 133 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—FOURTH AND FIFTH STORIES OF NO. 172 State-st., over American Clock Co. Wide stairway and use of elevator. Heated with steam. Apply to E. S. PIKE, with N. Matson & Co.

TO RENT—THE LARGE CORNER STORE NO. 209 West Harrison-st., formerly occupied as a meat market, and fixtures for sale. Apply at No. 210. Low to a good tenant.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 STATE-ST., good light in front and on side, corner alley. Apply on first floor to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—STORE—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR sale, consisting of a fine stock of fancy and millinery goods. A great bargain is offered if taken this week. For particulars apply to D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTHav. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath-room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A BRICK STORE SITuate in the most desirable part of the North Side. Address, stating style of business, O 29, Tribune office.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms for light housekeeping in good American family. Address SNOMIS, 234 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture-store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 321 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CIGAR-STAND AT SOME public place where first-class cigars can be sold. Address K 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or part of house suitable for house keeping on the South Side. Address Z 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN FIT FOR BOARDing and sale stables. Apply by letter or person, to C. BORCHSENIUS, 23 and 25 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, A STORE suitable for trunk business, not to exceed $3,000, either on Madison, Clark, or State-sts. Address K 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED only with carpets, for gentleman and wife, in vicinity of Chicago-av. and La Salle-st. Address K 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS FOR FAMily of three. Address A S W, 326 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—CONCERNING THE whereabouts of Wm. E. Pollock. He was formerly of Huntsville, Logan Co., Ohio, and came from Ottumwa, Iowa, to Chicago, about May 23, 1873. Any one giving information of his whereabouts, or of what may have become of him, will be rewarded by his brother, who may be seen or addressed at 369 Wabash-av., until June 5, after that at Huntsville, Logan Co., Ohio. J. A. POLLOCK.

NATHANIEL SCOTT CAN FIND HIS BROTHER at 349 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL—TO KATIE: SAW YOUR PERSONAL May 4; write me at Fort Bascom, New Mexico. C. C. H., of Bloomington.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GROCERIES AT wholesale by sample. Liberal terms given. Address with stamp P. F. WILSON, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY, 15 OR 16 years old, to be generally useful around store; must have references. J. B. SHAY, 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN BOY in a country store; must write a fair hand. Inquire of W. H. HORN, 224 South Water-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOUR FIRST-CLASS pattern-makers. Apply at works of the American Bridge Co., corner Egan and Stewart-avs.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT-MAKERS TO GO to Evanston, Ill. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 12 East Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—2 GOOD UPHOLsterers. ALLEN & CHAPIN, 467 State-st.

WANTED—1 PLUMBER AND 1 GAS-FITTER AT 49 Milwaukee-av. WM. HERBST.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A BARBER, AT 696 South Canal-st. Apply to THOS. E. GILMORE.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS, carvers, and finishers, at JAMES BARKER'S, corner Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—AT SIMON MYERS, STRAUSS & CO.'S, experienced cutters, no others need apply.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Apply to T. V. WADSKIER, Architect, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TINNER AND BLACKSMITH TO start business at Highwood; good opening. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, ONE WHO UNDERstands horse-shoeing, at 255 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 JEWELERS; ONE on new work and one jobber. Address A. B. HUBERMANN & CO., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in telegraph business, to make himself generally useful. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., Room 5. G. J. BEST.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CONDITORE CAN get steady work at 122 Milwaukee-av. Best of wages paid to a man who understands his business.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MOULDER AND TWO boys to make cores. Apply to BABCOCK MANUFACTURING CO., 225 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN THAT THORoughly understands putting up wire screens; none other need apply to J. W. D. KELLY & BRO., 88 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; GOOD wages. Apply at 140 East Madison-st., under Burke's Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL-SAWYER, AT PHOENIX Planing-Mills, corner Sangamon and Carroll.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT COOK, liberal wages, at KUHN'S Restaurant, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER AT BRASS foundry, 195 West Madison-st., rear.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD WORKMAN on light carriage work, none other need apply. 177 West Adams-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN. Apply to F. T. SEELEY, with J. M. VanOsdel & Co., 41 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, &c., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN; FREE FARE; wages, $1.75 per day; 30 for station work. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF ALL trades who desire a specialty, to sell on commission to address P. O. Box 22, Nunda, Ill.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS. E. PRUSSING, 145 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY 12 OR 13 YEARS OF AGE TO travel with a blind man. Apply at Arcade House, South Canal-st., opposite the Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—BOY TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE AND live at Evanston; German preferred. Call at 260 and 262 Michigan-av., up stairs, Saturday.

WANTED—TWO ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; good salary to the right men. Apply early at 84 North Ann-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO MAKE $10 A DAY and expenses, with goods that sell on sight. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—AT WEST SIDE BRIGGS HOUSE, bell boys and hall boy. Apply at office of hotel.

WANTED—LABORING MEN AT HIGHWOOD; steady work, ½ cash, ½ real estate; only sober men with clean collar need apply; drunken, lazy men will please not call. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITERS AT the Gault House, 39 and 41 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH A FEW DOLLARS can make $150 a month. BRADLEY & CO., 773 Carroll-st., corner Hoyne.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN TO SELL non-explosive and other goods in city and country. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN AND MEN with small capital; also one boarding-boss and 50 men for railroad work. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—A SMART, EXPERIENCED WHITE waiter; no other wanted. Apply immediately at 479 Wabash-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWOSK at 354 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 82 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; good wages paid. Also woman to wash and iron two days each week. Apply at 343 Lake-av., 2 blocks south of Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDE OR GERMAN girl for general housework in small private family, at 10 Bowery-st., first house south of corner Bowery and West VanBuren-sts.

WANTED—GOOD RESPONSIBLE COOK, ALSO second-girl; German or Swede preferred. No. 22 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SCANdinavian girl for general housework in a private family; wages, $4 per week. 251 Park-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIVATE family at Crystal Lake; none but first-class need apply. Inquire at 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO IN THE COUNTRY during the summer months to take care of a baby, and make herself generally useful. Apply at 398 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work. Call at 477 Fulton-st., corner Union Park-place.

WANTED—2 GIRLS AS COOK AND DININGroom girl at 529 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL, AT 876½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRL AT 823 Wabash-av.; come at 8 o'clock, prepared to stay.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SWEDISH, NORwegian, or German girl for general housework in a family of two; must speak English and understand washing and ironing. Apply at No. 527 North Wells-st., not before 9 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, private family, at 329 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND KITCHEN GIRL. Apply at 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—AT 84 DOUGLAS-PLACE, A GOOD cook and second girl; good wages. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—AT 17 LAFLIN-ST. A YOUNG GIRL who can sleep at home to do second work and wait on table.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 70 Twenty-third-st., corner Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL FOR SECOND work, and care of children. Apply at 85 West Adams-st., corner of Jefferson.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS ON fine shirts at COLLINS & HUNT'S, 122 Dearborn-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 MILLINERS AND two apprentice girls. TELFAIR BROS., 189 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT OFFICE West Side Briggs House.

Laundresses.

WANTED—LAUNDRY GIRL, SILVER GIRL, AND kitchen girl, at Thomson's restaurant, 81 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS, AT No. 10 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—GOOD LADIES' CLOTHES IRONER. None but first-class need apply, at the Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—3 LAUNDRESSES AND 4 KITCHEN girls. Apply at KLINE'S HOTEL, northwest corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry. GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS EXCHANGE, corner Union and West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO MANAGE A FEMALE boarding house, or rent or buy out the lease; I have other business. 88 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—LADIES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT WHO would like a good and profitable business that they can clear $30 to $40 per week to call at the Orient Hotel, Room 12, 2 days only.

WANTED—FOR THE GREAT NOVELTY CIRCUS, five young ladies to learn the variety business, must be good dressers. Wanted also, a lady to run a case, must understand her business. Inquire, for two days, at Conley's St. Charles Hotel, 17 and 19 South Charles-st., of CAPT. F. E. FISHER, Room 19.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISONst.; reliable business, medical, clairvoyant, and test.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT business and medical medium, 59 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. BUSH, 347 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEKEEPing utensils and furniture, for a family of three, in exchange for first-class new piano or organ. Address D 6, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English and German, and has some experience in the grocery, dry goods, and boot and shoe trade, as porter or clerk in a wholesale house; references can be given. Please address O. HEDRICH, 82 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as assistant bookkeeper, collector, or in any light capacity. Address HENRY STONE, 80 West Quincy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping or receiving clerk; seven years' experience. Address K 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bank teller or book-keeper, or as cashier of a mercantile house; has had over ten years' business experience; can furnish best of city reference as to character, ability, &c. Address GEORGE ROBERT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED, POSTed and closed; complicated accounts adjusted on the shortest notice. Address O 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A RAILroad office or freight-depot; has been in the business for several years, and can furnish the requisite recommendations. Address T. J. R., Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO can furnish the best of reference, as an operator in a first-class photograph gallery; also understands the business of photographic supplies and bookkeeping. Address ROBERT THEIM & CO., 74 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BLACKsmith and forger in iron and steel. Address V. M., 218 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A forwarder of blank books or job work. Address K 49, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) to take care of horses, and to drive, and make himself useful in a private family. Address 146 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND REliable colored man, to take care of horses, drive, and make himself useful in private family. Address K 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober and steady man; is willing to do general work around house or garden, and thoroughly acquainted with horses and carriages. Please address L. JOHNSON, 48 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober and steady man (Dane) who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and will make himself useful. Please address Z 60, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, PACKER OR salesman; good city reference. Address K, 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, AS COLlector for a first-class house, by a married man of great energy and good morals; can give best of references and produces letters of correspondence; have a good situation, for which I have worked for years; can give good reasons for quitting. Address O 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG GIRLS, 1 as a first-class cook in a hotel or boarding-house and the other as a plain ironer in a hotel or restaurant; references given. Call at 49 West Adams-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as a cook on the lake. Call or address 675 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, 1 as cook, the other as second girl. Best of references. Call for 2 days at 22 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND willing young lady to do second work. Address H 31, Tribune office, for 5 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a respectable family; good references. Apply at 276 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LITTLE GIRL, TO do light housework, or take care of baby. Please call or address, 22 Better-st., corner of Aberdeen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK (WILL wash and iron), in a small private family. Apply for two days at 175 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small family, to do general housework; good references given. Inquire for one week, 434 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM GIRL, or to do chamber work. Can be seen at 163 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply at 295 South Halsted-st., to-day.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL woman nurse. Call at 296 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY WANTS a place in a respectable family as nurse, with a respectable gentleman, in order to keep house. Address A. K., 761 North Franklin-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR some respectable family; good references given. Address L H., 190 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A young woman with a child 3 years old. Widower's family preferred. Call or address for three days 675 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man, who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to, which is their reason for selling. For particulars call or address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE BUSINESS WITH new fixtures, for sale, in the best location in the city. A splendid chance for the right man; present stock light. Good reasons for selling out. Address K 86, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSINESS MAN to control a manufactured article that is an actual necessity in every house in the Union; a complete monopoly to a party who can furnish from $3,000 to $5,000 cash, or real estate security. I will give a chance to make from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. K 32, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID GROCERY STORE FOR SALE. Also, partner wanted in the business. Other good openings. $500 to $10,000. J. R. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD SALOON, WITH stock, fixtures, and everything complete, for sale. Owner going to Europe reason for selling. First man first chance. Inquire at 55 Chicago-av.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED WITH $1,000 cash, to join a gentleman with equal amount and act as Treasurer to take charge of the financial affairs for the manufacture of a light-paper article that costs 3 cents and sells for 50 cents. A sure fortune; failure impossible. Orders on hand for 50 gross, amounting to $3,000, which cannot be filled for want of above capital. Send 50 cents for sample, or call and investigate at 57 Dearborn-st., Room 26, Chicago, Ill.

BILLIARD ROOM AT ROCKFORD, ILL., 14,000 inhabitants, for sale; business good; seven first-class tables, fixtures, and furniture, cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 213, Rockford, or K 83, Tribune office.

BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED—MUST BE SOLD this week. A boarding-house (28 beds), well adapted for transient trade, and saloon, on East Van Buren-st. B. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent, 75 South Dearborn.

COMPLETE CIGAR STORE FIXTURES, WITH or without stock, for sale at 348 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A $30,000 TWO-THIRDS INTEREST in a long established manufacturing business, everything in the best repair and finely located; has a large trade throughout the West; a good chance for an active man with good health; will take good acre property as part pay. Reason for selling, poor health. Address E 82, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET NO. 490 WEST MADISON-ST. FOR sale at a bargain. Apply to the owner, ALBERT LONGLEY, at the Massasoit House.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A MONEY-MAKING office business. No experience necessary. Only small capital required. G. HALL, 18 South Canal-st., Room 1.

SALOON NO. 306 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., FOR sale. A bargain. A No. 1 location; will sell at a sacrifice on account of failing health. HENRY W. SOMMERS, Proprietor.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SMALL FOUNDRY, SITUATED AT NO. 533 ELston-road, for sale; in order and ready for occupancy. Will make terms to suit purchaser, or will take real estate in part payment. DYER, LAMB & CO., Reddeld-st.

THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABlishment in a city of 8,000 inhabitants, for sale; also a fine stock of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c. Stock in fine order, and the best trade in the city. Here is a fine bargain for a live business man. The stock of cloths and goods about $5,000. We are now running ten tailors. Apply to or address H. B. PIERCE, 152 South Clark-st., Room 6.

THE ENTIRE INTEREST IN A LIGHT MANUfacturing business for sale; profits large; article simple; business already established. For information call at factory, 255 South Halsted-st., basement.

WANTED—TO A BUSINESS MAN WE CAN OFfer a rare opportunity to make a fortune, with small capital. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

$250 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A light good paying business; no risk. Call at 24 Union-st., corner West Washington.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$4,000 PURCHASE MONEY NOTES, well-secured by trust deed, for $3,000 if taken this week; it is good. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $20,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 117 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 165 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards on city property; first-class mortgages bought. H. LOWY, Room 5, 133 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $1,000 TO $20,000 for 3 or 5 years on first-class real-estate at 9 and 10 per cent; small commissions. Short time A 1 commercial paper wanted in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Money in hand. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, houses on leased lots, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 61 and 63 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, 10 per cent, and moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON CITY property or improved Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. B. L. PEASE, 78 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 IN ONE LOAN, FOR THREE OR five years, at 10 per cent, on first-class inside city property. WAITE & CLARKE, 32 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$4,000 OR $6,000 OF GOOD REAL ESTATE paper. THOS. J. HILL, 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO SELL SOME OF THE STOCK IN A company paying over 100 per cent; company has 3 of the best paying articles in the market. Also, a suitable person can obtain position as Treasurer in the company by so doing. Address P 91, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Cameron Has Another Interview with the President.

Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, Accepts the Russian Mission.

A Hitch in the Manufacture and Supply of Postal-Cards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE VENERABLE CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Gen. Cameron arrived here this morning from Harrisburg in company with President Grant. He spent several hours at the Executive Mansion, and there has been much curiosity to ascertain the object of his visit. Experience shows that Cameron seldom comes here unless there is something to be accomplished. From a prominent Pennsylvania citizen who accompanied Cameron, and who, during his visit here, became rather communicative, it is ascertained that the venerable Senator is after the scalp of the present Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Mr. Seth Comly. There is nothing particular against Comly. He is not charged with being a defaulter, nor is there any complaint that he has neglected to collect the revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury, so far as is known, is perfectly satisfied with his administration. The minor politicians of Philadelphia have not signed any petition for his removal, because he refused to satisfy their demands. Indeed none of the ordinary pretexts usually put forward for the removal of an official whose place is wanted seem to exist in Comly's case. There are some charges to the effect that the Collector has refused to remove efficient subordinates who are personally obnoxious to Gen. Cameron and his Philadelphia friends, but under the Civil-Service regime, it was supposed these would have no affect, either at the White House or the Treasury Department. It is known, however, that Gen. Cameron has never regarded the Civil-Service policy as either wise or expedient. This is perhaps the only point upon which he differs from the President. In public as well as in private, Cameron has been said to express his contempt for the whole system, and he has even gone so far as to intimate that it was a humbug. The Senator's demand for the removal of Comly does not arise so much from any personal dislike to that gentleman, as from a desire to relieve Mr. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. Errett is Gen. Cameron's candidate for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He is a gentleman who, Gen. Cameron says, has claims upon the Administration. It is insinuated that Gen. Comly was not as active as he should have been in the political campaign last fall. Whether Gen. Cameron will be able to accomplish his purpose is not known. There are those who say that the recent visit of the President to Harrisburg has something to do with this matter, and that the whole thing was planned by Cameron.

NAVAL DIPLOMAS.

On Saturday next the diplomas to the graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis will be delivered to the midshipmen by Secretary Robeson. The Japanese student, Matz Muller, graduates this year, and is well up in the front of his class, but will only receive a certificate of graduation. The colored cadet, Conyes, stands low in his class, but not far enough down "to flank." He will, however, remain in the same class next year as he now is. The Japanese Prince, Asund, in the same class, now, with Conyes, passes upward to another. Next year, the graduates will be detached from the Academy, and ordered to their homes. The second will have leaves granted them, and the first and second classes will go on the regular annual cruise.

ARCHITECTURAL.

J. R. Hamilton, an experienced architect of New York, formerly of Cincinnati, has been appointed Superintendent of Repairs on public buildings, in connection with the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

DETROIT RIVER BRIDGE.

Upon a request from the Secretary of War, the Treasury Department is preparing a statement of all the vessels clearing from the ports on the lakes or St. Lawrence River to a point at or beyond Detroit, with the tonnage of each, for 1871 and 1872, for the information of the Board of Army Engineers, constituted by special order of the War Department, in accordance with a recent act of Congress, to inquire into and report upon the practicability of bridging, consistently with the interest of navigation, the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President to-day appointed Frank D. Hettrick Superintendent of the Mint at Carson City, and Darius Sullivan Postmaster at Clinton, Missouri.

RESPITED.

The President to-day respited Tom Wright until Friday, the 6th of June, when he will be hanged for the murder of Rogerski.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The President was to-day informed by ex-Gov. Jewell of his acceptance of the appointment of Minister to Russia.

REVENUE CUTTER.

The steamer Perry has been placed in commission for duty on Lake Erie.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Post-Office Department to-day suspended the printing of postal cards, for the reason that the card-board submitted was not equal to the contract requirements. The defects of and delay in the issue of postal cards are entirely the fault of the contractors, who had not provided facilities for their manufacture.

THE DEBT REDUCTION.

The present opinion at the Treasury Department is, that the reduction of the public debt for May will be small, owing to the large expenditures.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The tariff of tolls at the Sault Canal has been reduced from 4½ to 3½ cents per ton.

A small boy, named Steepler, was drowned at Galena, Ill., yesterday afternoon, while in swimming.

A man named Webster was sawed to pieces in a saw-mill in Warrick County, Indiana, on Wednesday, near Newburg.

Veatch, stabbed by Farrell at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) State Prison on Tuesday, is lying in a very precarious condition.

John Hickman, ex-member of Congress, is dangerously ill at Westchester, Pa., with but little hope of his recovery.

Sixty-two feet of the Everett Hotel property in St. Louis was sold yesterday at auction to Louis A. Labeaume for $77,100.

The Government sale of ordnance at the Mound City Navy Yard yesterday was very successful. Many bidders were present.

Yesterday afternoon Christian Zimmerman had his arm torn to pieces by a circular saw in the Richmond, Ind., furniture manufactory.

The necessary papers have been signed and orders issued leasing the Missouri State Penitentiary to Messrs. Perry, Young & Willis for ten years.

By the fall of a scaffold at the new Quartermaster's depot in Detroit yesterday, Francis Grieke fell seventy feet to the ground, and was fatally injured.

The 94th anniversary of the birth of Tom Moore, the great Irish poet, was celebrated in St. Louis on Wednesday night with a grand entertainment in the Merchants' Library Hall.

The New York *Tribune* advises that $15,000 or $20,000 be collected in this city to assist in placing beyond a possibility of want the widow of Gen. Canby, who died penniless.

Cynthia Gray, of Evansville, Indiana, a colored woman 25 years of age, was convicted of infanticide for killing her child, a week old, in the early part of May. She goes to prison for fourteen years.

A San Francisco Chinaman, unknown, was murdered by two white men on Clay street on Wednesday night. Two men, James Brannan and Rhodes, have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

An investigation shows that the late Henry Barnes, of Detroit, the former Pension Agent, who died some two years ago, was a defaulter to the amount of $21,000. His bondsmen have paid the amount in full.

On Wednesday evening, near Paris, Ind., Charles Weil and Joseph Bengerine attacked Samuel Cook and crushed his skull with a boulder. A physician was called in and pronounced the wound fatal.

Our Madison, Wis., special says that the weather is much colder than for the last week, and there are fears of a frost, if it clears, which would be very destructive to the fruit blossoms. Vegetation is hindered from rapid growth.

A little boy named Fred Kroney was drowned in the Des Moines River, in Des Moines, yesterday. W. H. Corkhill, of Mount Pleasant, who was passing by, plunged in and was bringing the boy to shore, but growing exhausted came near drowning himself, and was rescued by others.

Late on Wednesday evening, a fight occurred near Providence, Clark County, Ind., between Martin Mack and John Stone, when Mack's son seized a club and struck Stone on the head, fracturing the skull. Stone is not expected to live.

The new Board of State Canal Commissioners will continue to have their headquarters at Lockport, and will retain Mr. Thomas, the present Superintendent, and Mr. Milne, the present Secretary, and other appointees of the old Board.

The trial of Billy Harrison, charged with the murder of a man named Swobado, in Cairo, last year, is progressing now in the Circuit Court of Pulaski County, at Mound City. It promises to be one of the most interesting held in Egypt for years.

An unfortunate young woman of Aurora, named Holland, gave birth to a child on Wednesday morning, which soon afterward died. A Coroner's jury revealed the fact that the infant came to its death by strangulation at the hands of its mother.

At Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, the infant son of James Bossler, while playing in the street, was run over by a dray, the wheel passing over its head, crushing out the brains and killing it instantly. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, acquitting the drayman of all blame.

Some eight Sophomores of the Wisconsin State University, suspended a few weeks ago for cutting recitation, and refusing an apology, have been received back on professions of regret and promises of conformity to the rules of the institution, and everything is peace and harmony at the institution where was discord and demoralization.

In the Dubuque District Court, on Wednesday, in the case of B. B. Richards against the City of Dubuque, Judge Wilson gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, which is of great importance to the citizens generally, denying, as it does, the right of the city to increase the valuation and taxation of property because of improvements made after the valuation by the Assessor in January, as the law directs.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 29.—The decision of the Ottawa Government, just before the close of the House, to give a public funeral to the remains of Sir George Etienne Cartier, and to erect a monument to his memory at the public expense, which was sustained by a vote of 40 to 25, or by one-fifth of the entire House, meets with great opposition in every part of the Dominion, both the French and English papers opposing, on the ground that he formed one of a government charged with a serious breach of trust—in fact, of crime—in connection with the Pacific Railway matter, and to render this tribute would be inconsistent with a charge shortly to be investigated.

The representative of the Great Eastern Circus made a charge of libel against the agent of Barnum's Circus. The latter was arrested, and the case has been before the Court for two or three days. The latter admits the publication of the matter complained of, and claims the published assertions can be established as true. He was relased on $2,000 bail, and the case adjourned till October.

The *Globe* returns to its advocacy of a railroad from Sault St. Marie to Fort William or Thunder Bay, and thence to Fort Garry, to counteract flow of immigration and trade via Duluth to the Northwest.

Chatham has experienced another fire, which destroyed two hotels, a church, and other buildings. Loss about $16,000.

The large trestle-work bridge on the Great Western Railroad, near Oakville, on the Toronto branch, was to-day destroyed by fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 29.—There were numerous accidents at the Derby race yesterday, caused by the running away of horses, the falling of stands, and the pressure of the crowd. Three persons were killed and several severely injured.

The manufacturers of Wolverhampton are importing iron from the Unitrd States in consequence of the exorbitant rates at which the native production is held.

At the annual dinner last evening, of the Royal Literary Fund, over which Mr. Gladstone presided, the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe proposed "The Literature of the United States." The sentiment was warmly received, and Mr. J. Lathrop Motley, who was one of the guests, eloquently replied. He laid great stress upon the international bond between England and the United States, and said he regarded the literary men of both countries as fellow-citizens of a great English-speaking Republic.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 29.—Disturbances occurred a few days ago on board the Spanish frigates Victoria and Almansa, and the leaders being arrested, order was restored.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Sickles, the Government has ordered the Captain-General of Cuba to give effect to the pardons of the American citizens, Santa Rosa, Cliker, and Lever.

LONDON, May 29.—Charles Bradlaugh, your Special Commissioner to Spain, returning from Madrid, has been seized by the Carlists. His life is in great peril.

ITALY.

MILAN, May 29.—The funeral of Count Manzoni took place here to-day. The city was draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the distinguished poet and novelist. Prince Humbert, heir-apparent to the Italian throne, and the Duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain, were among the pall-bearers. Fully 100,000 persons gathered in the streets to witness the funeral procession.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Massachusetts Reformers to Put a Labor Ticket in the Field—Other Labor Items.

BOSTON, May 29.—At the Labor Reformers' Convention, in session here to-day, it was voted that a convention of the Labor Reform party be held at Worcester, Aug. 3, 1873, to nominate a complete State ticket, and candidates for the Senate of Massachusetts from the different districts.

President Jones made a few remarks, characterizing the two parties at present in the country as the party of the past and the party of spoils. The Labor party was the salvation of the workingmen, and would succeed if its members were true. The Convention was rather thinly attended.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29.—The United States Writing-Paper Makers' Association met in this city to-day, and adjourned for four weeks, without deciding as to extending the time for half production. The half-production time expires June 1, and the mills will then go upon full time until the adjourned meeting takes place.

The Iowa Doctors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, May 29.—At the session last evening, Dr. J. J. M. Angear read a report upon expectant treatment in disease. Dr. J. P. Gruwell read a report upon the influence of the motions in disease.

This morning Dr. Cleaver presented a report upon the medical history of Lee County during the past year. Dr. French also read a report from Scott County. Dr. Watson reported upon epidemic spinal-meningitis in Dubuque County. Drs. Failor and Williamson reported successful cases of ovariotomy. At 11 o'clock the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Dr. W. P. Robertson.
First Vice-President—Dr. William Cornes.
Second Vice-President—Dr. John Bower.
Secretary—Dr. S. B. Thrall.
Assistant Secretary—J. F. Kennedy.
Treasurer—J. W. Gustine.
Trustees—Drs. Angear, Hazen, House, Thompson, Seville, and Smith.
Committee of Arrangements—Drs. Peck, Watson, Failor, Field, and Kennedy.
Publishing Committee—Drs. Hughes, Farnsworth, and Cardhart.
Committee on Ethics—Drs. Williamson, Reistine, Cleaver, Graham, and Baker.

In the afternoon session, the following papers were presented: Dr. Centiss, on "Mechanism of Labor;" Dr. Pierce, report of a case of ulcer of the stomach; Dr. Cross, report of a gunshot wound of the skull; Dr. McClure, cases of dislocation of the hip. After the adoption of the report on finance, a vote of thanks was tendered the Presbyterian Church, the citizens, and the Central Iowa Railroad. Dr. Carter reported a case of catarrh and gangrene, and Dr. Sears an anomalous case. President Robertson took the chair. Thanks were voted the retiring officers, and the Convention adjourned.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 29.—The State Eclectic Medical Convention was held here to-day. The business consisted of discussions on professional subjects. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. C. Sherwood, Marshalltown; Vice-President, J. G. Howell, Pella; Recording Secretary, O. P. Shemaker, Avoca; Corresponding Secretary, E.H. Carter, Des Moines. The Convention ened to-night, with an address by Prof. Dunca, and a lecture by the Rev. A. L. Frisbie.

REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

A Chapter in the History of the Beecher-Tilton Case.

Covenant of Christian Fellowship Between the Two and Henry C. Bowen.

Why This Tripartite Contract is Made Public.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The following has been given for publication by a well-known gentleman, who says that he does it without Mr. Beecher's knowledge:

We three men, earnestly desiring to restore each to the other the respect, love, and fraternity in which we once lived happily together, in our social life in Brooklyn, and as members of the Plymouth Church, and earnestly desiring to remove all causes of offense existing, both real and fancied; to make Christian reparation for injuries done or supposed to be done, and to efface the disturbed past, and to provide concord, good will, and love for the future, do declare and covenant each to the other as follows:

First—I, Henry C. Bowen, having given credit, perhaps without due consideration, to tales and innuendoes respecting Henry Ward Beecher, and being influenced by them, as was natural to a man who receives impressions suddenly to the extent of repeating them,—guardedly, however, and within limitations, and not for the purpose of injuring him, but strictly in the confidence of consultation, now feel that therein I did him wrong. Therefore, I disavow all the charges and imputations that have been attributed to me as having been by me made against H. W. Beecher, and I declare fully and without reserve that I know nothing which should prevent me from extending to him my most cordial friendship and Christian fellowship, and I expressly withdraw all the charges, imputations, and innuendoes imputed as having been uttered by me, and set forth in a letter written to me by Theodore Tilton, on the 1st day of January, 1871, a copy of which letter is hereto annexed, and I sincerely regret having made any imputations, charges, or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. Beecher, and I covenant and promise that, for all future time, I will never, by word or deed, recur to, repeat, or allude to any or either of said charges, imputations, or innuendoes.

Second—And I, Theodore Tilton, do of my free wil and friendly spirit toward Henry C. Bowen and Henry Ward Beecher, hereby covenant and agree that I will never again repeat by word of mouth or otherwise any of the allegations or imputations or innuendoes contained in my letter hereunto annexed, or any other injurious imputations or allegations suggested by or growing out of these, and that I will never again bring up or hint at any cause or difference or ground of complaint heretofore existing between the said Henry C. Bowen and myself or the said Henry Ward Beecher.

Third—I, Henry Ward Beecher, put the past forever out of sight and out of memory. I deeply regret the causes for suspicion, jealousy, and estrangement which have come between us. It is a joy to me to have my old regard for Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton restored, and a happiness to me to resume the old relations of love, respect, and reliance to each and both of them. If I have said anything injurious to the reputation of either or have detracted from their standing and fame as Christian gentlemen and members of my church, I revoke it all, and heartily covenant to repair and reinstate them to the extent of my power.

(Signed) H. C. BOWEN,
THEODORE TILTON,
H. W. BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, April 2, 1872.

Then follows the letter of Tilton to Bowen, published some time ago. The gentleman who furnishes the above says he has had it in his possession a long time, and only makes it public now because Mr. Bowen has recently reiterated his slanders against the pastor of Plymouth Church.

RELIGIOUS.

Closing-Day of the Illinois State Sabbath-School Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—This, the closing day of the Sabbath-school Convention, has been one of continued interest and enjoyment. Rare, indeed, in the history of the Association, has such propitious weather been vouchsafed. Throughout it has been as lovely as could be desired. Crowded sessions in Springfield's largest church have characterized the proceedings. This morning the discussions took a wider range, and were, therefore, more generally interesting. The first question referred to teaching the lesson in the family, and urged that there the foundation should be laid. R. H. Griffith, of Rushville, earnestly defended giving the Bible the preference, using all lesson-papers and other helps within reach, and then being as independent of them as possible in the class. The somewhat disparaging allusions to helps elicited from the Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, a spirited defense of all available assistance. For an hour or more the Rev. Doctor was questioned by the delegates, and gave prompt replies, full of practical instruction and defense of the joint use of the pulpit and the school in conveying truths to the youthful mind.

In the afternoon after the Convention had accepted the invitation to meet in Champaign next year, the question of normal classes and home institutes was introduced by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, whose excellent suggestions of what the teacher should be commanded earnest attention. A general discussion ensued upon the practicability of normal classes in rural districts. A delegate demanded an expression of opinion as to whether the use of so many such helps as lesson papers had decreased the interest in teachers' meetings. The unanimous opinion was that the more light reflected upon the subject, the greater had been the interest. The Convention then divided into sections, according to districts, and were met by the respective members of the Executive Committee. The first district, embracing Cook and sixteen other northwestern counties, agreed to hold a district convention at Rockford next October. It is to be a delegate convention, and each school, however small, is to be entitled to send a delegate. During these interesting exercises, the last black spot was removed from the Sunday School map of Illinois by a sincere pledge being given that Ford County should be fully organized within sixty days. Now the whole 102 counties of Illinois are fully organized, a more glorious report than any other State in the Union can make, and entitling her to rank as the "Banner State" in the Sunday School cause. This gratifying fact gave rise to an expression of gratitude to God when the Convention reassembled, which culminated in the united singing of the "long metre" doxology, and an earnest and grateful prayer by the Hon. J. F. Culver, President of the Convention.

Messrs. Beardsley, Bernard, and Tuley, of Champaign, were appointed an Auditing Committee for the ensuing year. By a rising unanimous vote the thanks of the Convention were given to the citizens of Springfield for their unbounded hospitality, which has indeed been unsurpassed. A similar expression was given in favor of the quartette choir from Chicago, comprised of Messrs. Stebbins, Bunker, Dorn, and Clark. It is only just to say that no previous Convention has been favored with singing that has so charmed and elevated the auditors as the music rendered by the Chicago quartette.

Double rows of chairs were placed in the aisles of the church to accommodate the vast assembly that went to participate in the closing exercises of the Convention. Short addresses were the order. The speeches were limited to five minutes each, and all of them were interesting, particularly those of Dr. C. R. Blackall, of Chicago; R. A. Burrell, Aurora; T. S. Ridgway and J. McKeepples, of Shawneetown; A double portion of time was allowed the Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, who entertained the audience with an admirable address, illustrating the successful methods of teaching. The venerable Stephen Paxon, who has organized more Sunday-schools in Illinois than any other member, spoke effectively. The closing address was delivered by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago. The Chicago choir sang "Calling us Away" with such effect that another hymn was called for, and, although the hour was late, not a person in the vast assembly left the room until another hymn had been sung and the President had pronounced the Fifteenth State Sunday-School Convention of Illinois adjourned. As one of the leading delegates exclaimed, "The Convention adjourned in glory," for never did a better feeling pervade any Christian gathering than has characterized the one that has now passed into history.

Thirteenth Congregational Anniversary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 29.—The General Association was organized this morning by electing the Rev. L. Taylor, of Farmington, as Moderator, and the Rev. K. B. Guild as Secretary. Over 200 representatives were present. The hour from 9 to 10 o'clock was spent in devotion, led by the Rev. M. L. Williston, of Galesburg,—the music being led by Prof. P. P. Bliss, of Chicago. Prominent in the affectionate thought of the meeting was the memory of the Rev. N. C. Clark, of Elgin, who, after forty years of service in the Fox River Valley, had during the year passed away.

The various benevolent societies reported their collections within the year in Illinois. Secretary S. J. Humphrey reported $11,162.82 for the American Board and legacies to the amount of $12,517. Secretary Howard reported for the American Missionary Association $8,263.04. Secretary Roy reported for the American Home Missionary Society $9,709.72. The Rev. D. F. Bascom reported for the Fund in Aid of the Families of Deceased or Disabled Ministers, $420.38. The Rev. M. K. Whittlesey, Treasurer of the Association, reported expenses, $668.32.

The Rev. W. H. Brewster, of the Committee to visit Wheaton College, reported on the encouraging condition of things there, and President Blanchard added a word as to the class to graduate this summer. The class embraces nine young gentlemen and three young ladies. The place of next meeting was fixed at Kewanee.

Prof. Emerson gave an account of the condition and prosperity of the college at Beloit, and the Association cordially voted an indorsement of the institution. The Rev. C. Caverno read a very interesting and progressive essay upon the "Relation of Religion to Scientific Thought." A very exciting debate followed on an invitation of the order of the Grand Army for the Association to join in a body in the ceremony of decorating the graves of the soldiers on the morrow. Dr. Blanchard made some pertinent remarks on the inconsistency of the Church of Christ joining in countenancing an organization of the kind. It brought on sharp rejoinders. A committee was appointed to represent the body in paying respect to the memory of the soldiers.

The proceedings of the evening session were devoted to the report of home missionary appointments. An independent Home Missionary Society was organized during the past year. This was its first anniversary. The Rev. Rowe, Secretary of the State Society, made an interesting report. There are 248 Congregational churches in the State. The amount raised for missionary work was about $9,400, and the amount expended about $8,500. There has been an increase of contributions for missionary funds from $6,000, two years ago, to $8,000 last, and $10,000 this year. This has not been equal to expectation, and the reason has been a general scarcity of money. A favorable account was given of a series of fellowship meetings in the Association. A general report of missionary and church work was read by the Rev. Whittlesey, the Superintendent of the Southern Division, embracing much useful statistical information; also, by the Rev. Roy, Superintendent of the Northern District. He spoke, also, of his connection with missionary work in the Western Territories. A spirited discussion was had upon the resolution covering the report of the Secretary to raise the missionary work $1 per head on membership in all the churches, participated in by Col. Hammond, the Revs. Sturtevant, Barnes, Longley, Bacomb, West, Col. Howard, and others. The great speech of the evening on the subject was by Dr. Storrs, Secretary of the National Home Missionary Society.

Congregational Publishing Society.

BOSTON, May 29.—At the annual meeting of the Congregational Publishing Society to-day the Treasurer's report was read, showing the cash receipts to have been $112,229; cash balance on hand May 1, $6,975. The Society has received for needy schools, $12,223, and given away $12,836, in 850 towns and localities all over the country, and a few in foreign countries. The financial report of the American Education Society shows the receipts to have been $33,879, which, with a balance of $4,401 at the beginning of the year, has made the total available means $37,781. There has been expended $31,685. Three hundred and sixty-five young men have been assisted in thirty-six colleges and theological schools.

United Brethren Conference.

DAYTON, O., May 29.—The Conference, after spending an agreeable and pleasant afternoon at the Soldiers' Home, returned at 6 o'clock, and, at half-past 7, reassembled for the night session, Bishop Dickson presiding. The evening session was devoted mainly to remarks upon the business transacted by this session, returning thanks, etc. The Committee which was appointed for the purpose of stationing the Bishops, submitted their report. It places each Bishop in a new field in the following order: East District, D. Edwards, D.D.; Ohio District, the Rev. J. Weaver; East Mississippi District, the Rev. J. Dickson; West Mississippi District, the Rev. J.J. Glossbrenner. The Conference then decided to hold their next General Conference at Westfield, Ill., to begin on the second Thursday in May, 1877. Bishop Glossbrenner pronounced the benediction, and at 10:30 adjourned sine die.

Virginia Baptists.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—The Baptist General Association of Virginia met to-day in the temporary tabernacle. About 10,000 people, composed of delegates, visitors, and citizens, were present. Many could not gain admittance. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. James Fife, the only survivor of the originators of the Association fifty years ago. After the completion of organization the Rev. Dr. Curry, President, made an able address. The Rev. Dr. Burrows, from the Committee on the Memorial Fund reported about $220,000 collected, of which $200,000 had been contributed in Virginia; $80,000 have yet to be raised to complete the Memorial Fund. Over $17,000 were subscribed on the spot.

United Presbyterian Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The Assembly met this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The report of the Board of Education was presented. Aid has been given to forty-six young men, who are under the care of twenty different Presbyteries. A memorial from the Presbytery, asking the establishment of a permanent delegate fund was referred. This evening a conference was held on the subject of foreign missions. Home mission and church extension are subjects for the special order on Monday.

African Methodist Church.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The Baltimore and Philadelphia conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in America, colored, is in session in this city. The action of the general Conference in consolidating the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences was indorsed. The annual address was delivered by Bishop Moore.

Missouri Episcopalians.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Bishop Auer, of West Africa, addressed the Episcopal Convention today

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 29.—The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad Company have been communicating with New York brokers for some time past to obtain money to extend their road from Beardstown, Ill., to Burlington, Iowa. The Company to-day received a letter from Bloodgood & Co., brokers in New York, who state that Wall street men, in view of the new Railroad law and its effects upon the railroad interest, have declined to place any more money into Illinois railroads.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A party of the Directors and stockholders of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad arrived here by the Toledo, Wabash & Western line this morning, having yesterday passed over their own completed line from the Wabash to Decatur. They express themselves highly pleased with the substantial quality of the road, richness of the country through which it runs, and the promising prospects of business. The party left for New York in the evening by the Vandalia line and Cincinnati.

NILES, Mich., May 29.—The Niles *Republican* of to-day has the following: "A letter from a Marshall correspondent appears in the Detroit *Tribune*, in which is detailed a statement of the points made by the parties interested in the stock of the Air Line Railroad between this city and Jackson in their injunction suit against the Michigan Central Company. We also have information, deemed reliable, that the employes on the Michigan Air Line and the Niles & South Bend Roads have had orders to hold themselves in readiness to remove the rolling stock and all moveable property from these two roads at a day's notice, with a view to abandoning them. We give the rumor, which comes to us from a source entitled to credit, for what it is worth."

BOSTON, May 29.—The Massachusetts House passed a bill which appropriates $200,000 for the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, and requests the Governor and Council to report the most favorable use of the Tunnel to the next General Court.

NEW YORK, May 29.—It is reported that Alden B. Stockwell, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, who will shortly take action on it. Mr. Andrew J. Pearce, Jr., Vice-President, will probably succeed him.

Jay Gould is said to be about leaving this city for the West, to participate in the election of Directors for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. The bulk of its stock is said to be held by Jay Gould, Horace F. Clarke Augustus Schell, and their allies.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 29.—This afternoon, Judges McKennan and Nixon, of the United States District Court of New Jersey, have engaged in hearing argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction restraining the New York & Long Branch Railroad Company from building a bridge over the mouth of the Raritan River, in New Jersey. The complainants are the Pennsylvania Railroad, lessees of the New Jersey Central. Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia, and Judge Scudder, are for the complainants, and Senator Frelinghuysen and Chnncellor Williamson of New Jersey, for the respondents.

NEW YORK.

Proposed Retirement of a Police Commissioner—The Horse-Disease—Stolen Bonds—George Francis Train Pronounced Sane—Tweed and Ingersoll—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Question of George Francis Train's mental condition came before a Sheriff's Jury this afternoon, under the recent ruling of Justice Fancher. The jury was quickly impaneled. Under-Sheriff Stevens presided, but few spectators were present. The prosecution did not put in an appearance. The defense examined three witnesses. The jury rendered a verdict of sane almost instantly. Judge Fancher will probably discharge the prisoner to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 29.—Oliver Charlick, President of the Long Island Railroad, it is semi-officially announced, will retire in a short time from the Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Charlick prefers his railroad and Long Island rather than municipal honors. He is talked of as likely to succeed James O'Brien in the State Senate.

The horse-disease has reached the Brooklyn City Railroad stables, and fears exist that the disease will again become general in that city. The horse-disease, which visited this city last fall, has reappeared at the stables of the Coney Island Car line, in Brooklyn. Seventy horses are now sick, and there have been two fatal cases.

The trial of "Johnny the Greek," the leading thief of the country, had to be postponed to-day in consequence of the absence of witnesses essential to his successful prosecution.

Two $10,000 bonds found in the package thrown away by Jim Brady, and registered of Amasa Stone, are believed to have been stolen from some bank in Ohio. A. P. Thompson, Cashier of the Port Jervis National Bank, has informed Inspector Dilkes that he believed others of the bonds were stolen from his bank. Col. Whitely has $15,000 worth of bonds supposed to have been stolen from the Glenn's Falls Bank, and found with two men who were arrested some time ago.

George H. Pendleton arrived to-day from Europe.

Application was made to Judge Davis to-day for a postponement of the trial of Tweed to October, based on the affidavits of John Wadham's illness. The motion was opposed by the District Attorney and Mr. Peckham, and the decision reserved.

In Ingersoll's case, Judge Fancher to-day denied a motion to set aside judgment, with leave to renew after the Court has passed upon the appeal, where the case has been taken by the people.

Bail in the case of Stephen English, editor of the *Insurance Times*, was reduced from $20,000 to $2,000.

The Post-Office at Lindon, New Jersew, was robbed, on Wednesday night, of all mail matter, including money-order letters containing $900. The work was done by burglars, who blew open the safe.

THE INDIANS.

Proposed Removal of the Winnebagos from Wisconsin to the Indian Territory—The Yankton Sioux—The Kickapoos—The Modocs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 29.—The agents appointed by the United States Government to facilitate the removal of the Winnebago Indians from this State to the Indian Territory are to have a grand council at Sparta, to-morrow, to hear the report of a delegation sent to inspect the lands offered them, and consider the question of removal. Gov. Washburn has been requested to be present. The lands offered are of the best in quality, and the location in all respects is excellent, but it is feared the love of Indians for the hunting-grounds of their fathers, the whisky which they cannot get in the Indian Territory, and the chances for thievery and begging from the whites, will disincline them to make the change. The people of Northwestern Wisconsin are very anxious, to be rid of them, and every effort will be made, short of using force, to effect their removal. Some warlike demonstrations of the Kiowas, while in the territory, alarmed the Winnebago delegation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In further contradiction of Gen. Custar's report, John G. Gorsinan telegraphs: "To the best of my knowledge and belief not one of the Yankton Indians has left the reservation to join the hostile Indians on the Upper Missouri."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—No news from the Modoc scout sent after Captain Jack.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—It is stated positively that the Government will sustain Col. McKenzie's pursuit and punishment of the Kickapoos on Mexican territory, and there is no reason to doubt that the recent visit of the Secretary of War to Texas had for its main object the arrangement and authorization of this plan for putting a stop to Indian depredations along the Mexican frontier.

Sporting.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—This was the third day of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club.

The first race, for 3-year olds, one and a quarter miles, was won by Joe Johnston, followed by Coronet, Planet, and John Preston. Time, 2:15. Planet was the favorite before the start.

The second race, Pimlico stakes, for all ages, two-mile heats, was won by Stockwood; Pennock's b. c. by Vandal, second; Sanford, third; Edwin distanced. Time, 3:48; 3:44¼; 4:34.

The third race, free handicap stakes, all ages, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Echo, followed by Cadence, Teetotal, and Shylock. Time, 3:15.

The fourth race, a dash of four miles, all ages, was won by John Merryman; Village Blacksmith, second; Jackson, third. Time 7:45¼.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Base Ball—Philadelphias, 6; Baltimores, 3.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 29.—This was the second day of the trotting meeting. The race for 2:50 horses resulted:

Boyce's Captain	1	2	1	1
Spotted-Tail	2	1	2	2
Flora	dis.			

Time—2:49¼; 2:47¼; 2:42¾; 2:43¾.

For 2:45 horses:

Josephine	1	1	1
Annie K.	2	2	2
Luck	3	3	3

Time—2:47; 2:45; 2:48.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The following is the result of the trot at Fleetwood to-day for a purse of $450.

Topsy, to harness	1	1	2	1
Mercer, to wagon	2	2	1	2

Time—2:30¾; 2:33; 2:34; 2:36¼.

Pools were sold to-night on the trot to take place to-morrow at Prospect Park, the prices being Gazelle, $100; Fullerton, $60.

Startle was driven to wagon on the Fleetwood course, yesterday, and made the first quarter in 34½ seconds, and the second quarter in 33¼, making the half-mile in 1 minute 7¾ seconds, the best half-mile ever trotted to road wagon by any horse except Dexter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Recently certain parties imported from England, at a cost of $1,000, a white Irish bull-bog, named Jackson, which had whipped everything in Great Britain, for the purpose of matching him against the celebrated white dog Brandy, which has won seventeen battles in this country, and has never been defeated. The match was made for $1,000, and the contest took place this afternoon on Long Island, in the presence of about 100 select spectators. After three hours, in which neither dog seemed to have the advantage, Jackson refused to scratch, and Brandy was declared the victor. Neither dog was injured. The betting was 100 to 50 on Brandy. About $4,000 changed hands.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, May 29.—The industrial Exhibition bill has been amended and passed by the Senate, yeas, 20; nays, 7. The Assembly will probably concur in the amendments.

The Civil Damage bill, similar to the Ohio bill, passed both Houses.

In the Assembly this evening the Conference Committee on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge bill reported an agreement upon an amended bill. The report was agreed to. The amended bill leaves it optional with the two cities whether the Company will assume all the stock; secures additional direction to the cities in the affairs of the work and gives to the Common Councils the confirmation of all appointments which are to be made by the Mayors, in case all the stock is acquired. Quarterly reports are to be made and all meetings of Directors open to the public.

Louisville Colored Polytechnic Institute.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—The statement in special Washington dispatches this morning that Senator Sumner received a letter from England, asking about one W. D. B. Morrill, soliciting aid in that country for the Colored Polytechnic Institute in this city, excites some inquiry here. It appears there is such an institution chartered, and Morrill was authorized to solicit funds to establish it, but it is not believed here that there is anything practical about the project. It has not been heard of for some time till present inquiry brought it up. Morrill's family live here, and he owns some property in Louisville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The inscription of Tiglath Pileser, about which the papers have been making such a row, turns out to have been written by Susan B. Anthony, when she was a little child, playing in Tig's back yard.—*Ohio State Journal.*

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says good-naturedly: "The Americans seem to be hard at work reconstructing their navy, though it is difficult to imagine why they should take so much trouble when future differences can be so easily adjusted by arbitration."

—As an illustration of the general experience of strangers, to-day, I will add that I have just been warned out of my room by the announcement that, from to-morrow, the price of occupancy will be 24 florins per day—or $12, for what is ordinarily valued at $2.—*Vienna letter.*

—Says Mr. Hamerton, in his "Intellectual Life," "A language cannot be thoroughly learned by an adult without five years' residence in the country where it is spoken, and without habits of close observation a residence of twenty years is insufficient."

—On a recent trial in South Wales, to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1867 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent that he went to the post-office with a postage stamp on his forehead, and requested to be sent by mail to a place he mentioned.

—There is a curious relic to be seen in the Holy Trinity Church, Minories. It is nothing less remarkable than the head of the Duke of Sussex, the father of Lady Jane Grey. It is kept in a small tin box. There is a mark as of a cut from an axe on the neck. The skin is very like thick parchment.

—The *Architect* says that Mr. Holman Hunt has received 10,000 guineas for his painting, "The Shadow of Death." This sum includes the copyright for the engraving and the privilege of exhibiting the painting. For a small replica the artist is to receive $1,000 guineas. Queen Victoria has commissioned Mr. Hunt to paint for her a copy of the head of our Savior.

—A Madame Bres lately passed her first examination for the Doctorate of Medicine in Paris, and the Secretary of the Faculty appended the following particulars to her certificate: "Madame Bres, married, and the mother of two children, has not taken to the study of medicine as a pastime, nor from scientific vanity. She practises all the duties of the profession. During the two sieges which Paris has so lately borne, she never quitted the bedside of the wounded. The rain of honorary distinctions poured upon the ambulances passed by without falling upon her; the devotion natural to women needing neither stimulus nor flattery."

—The rage for international exhibitions has reached ever to Chili, and that progressive State has devoted $225,000 for the building of an edifice in Valparaiso for the first industrial fair, probably, which has been proposed in South America. The time is set for 1875, giving ample opportunity for the collection of the treasures which, in the shape of raw material of every description, exist in profusion in that country. If there ever was a land that deserved development as well as needed it, it is South America, and it is to be hoped that the proposed exposition will have the effect of infusing a new spirit into her lazy, lethargic inhabitants.

—The brigands in Thessaly, near the Greek frontier, lately captured the entire female population of the village of Cofos, while they were laboring in the fields. The women were carried to the mountains, and retained as prisoners until the sum of 250 liras—about fifty dollars—ransom money was paid over to the robbers. The frontier guards are in league with the brigands. Some of them lately brought a man's head, which they asserted to be that of a brigand, into Armyro, and claimed bounty money for it. The relations of the dead man soon appeared, however, and proved that he had been a peaceful peasant, who had been murdered by the frontier guards while at work in his field. For this brutal act sixty of the privates were exiled by the Turkish authorities, and several of the officers are to be tried by court martial.

—All the art connoisseurs of Paris were recently on the qui vive on the occasion of the sale of two frescoes by Raphael, formerly painted on the walls of the Chapel Magliana at Rome, and brought to France by M. Oudry in 1869. Both frescoes have somewhat suffered from time, having been transferred to canvas and *pawned* in 1858, and a door into the chapel having been pierced through one of them. The more important, however, "God Blessing the World," is tolerably intact, and was knocked down to the Louvre authorities for £8,220, while the other, "The Martyrdom of St. Cecelia," which consisted of a few beautiful fragments, fetched the price of £460.

The Sunday Law.

COLUMBUS, O., May 29.—Mayor Bull, to-night, issued a proclamation directing the owners of saloons, groceries, and restaurants, where intoxicating or spirituous liquors, soda water, lemonade, confectionery, or pastry are sold to hereafter desist from the sale of these articles on Sundays under heavy penalties; also, ordering the police to enforce the ordinance which prohibits persons 14 years of age and upwards from sporting, rioting, gambling, hunting, fishing, or doing manual labor on Sunday.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—This morning, Henry Jenkinson, while coupling Michigan Central cars at Marshall, was caught between the bumpers, and was so injured that he died in a few minutes.

At Kalamazoo, William Bell, a freight conductor on the Michigan Central, fell, while coupling cars to-day, and the train passed over one leg, cutting it off, and injured the other so amputation became necessary.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Mrs. Mary Louisa Neilson, daughter of the late James Brooks, died in this city yesterday.

E. D. Stanton, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, and formerly a partner of Daniel Drew, died last evening of pneumonia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, May 29.—Caleb Storey, an old and respected citizen, dropped dead of heart disease to-day.

Fires.

The alarm of fire from Box 282, yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in a two-story frame house at the corner of Elston road and Brody street, occupied by Merwin, Seegar & Co. Damage, $100; no insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 29.—The grocery store of James Wood, with its contents, was destroyed by fire last night.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Arrived, the steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The steamships Anglia, from New York, Moravian, from Baltimore, and North American, from Quebec, have arrived out.

Small-Pox.

DES MOINES, May 29.—The Transatlantic Circus Company is distributing small-pox as it goes. It left one man here with the disease, who has since died; one at Davenport, and two at Rock Island.

Rumored Defalcation.

BOSTON, May 29.—It is rumored here this evening that a heavy defalcation or irregularity has occurred in one of the National Banks in this city. Nothing definite can be ascertained.

MARRIAGES.

PEARSON—BARUSLEY—In this city, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, rector of All-Saints' Church, May 28, 1873, Mr. George Pearson and Miss Emma Barusley, all of Chicago.

DEATHS.

MEEKER—At Mishawaka, Ind., May 27, Margaret Beekman, aged 63, wife of M. T. Meeker, Utica, N. Y., and mother of A. B. Meeker, of this city.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR ISHAM

Has removed his office to No. 47 Clark-st., old location. Residence: No. 321 North Dearborn-st., corner of Whitney, (Washington Square.)

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Extensive sale of New and Second-Hand Household Goods, Saturday morning, May 31, at 9½ o'clock. Parlor and Chamber Sets, New and Second-hand Carpets, chromos, Glassware, Plated ware, Toilet Sets, and a large quantity of Housekeepers' supplies.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Peremptory Sale of Three Open Buggies, and One Rockaway, which must be sold SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock,
By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Household Furniture, PIANO FORTES, &c., On Saturday, May 31, at 9 o'clock, At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SATURDAY, MAY 31.
Barbers' Chairs, in good order; Office Railing, and Glass Partition; 10 Office Desks; 100 yards Brussels Carpet, slightly worn.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

FIRST SALE IN OUR Old Quarters, (BOWEN BROTHERS' BLOCK,) NOS. 15 AND 17 RANDOLPH-ST. Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

GREAT SALE OF Real Estate TUESDAY, June 3, 1873, BY Wm. A. Butters & Co., At 15 & 17 Randolph-st. Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

SIX LOTS
On Cottage Grove-av., being lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in Block 2 of subdivision of Block 12 of Drexel & Smith's Subdivison (between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.) of Sec. 11, Town 38, Range 14.

FOUR LOTS
On Madison-av. (between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.), being Lots 14, 15, 16, and 17, of Block 2, of subdivision of Block 12, in Drexel & Smith's Subdivision, in Sec. 11, Town 38, Range 14.

TWO LOTS
On Drexel-av. (between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.), being Lots 6 and 7, in Block 1, of subdivision of Block 12, in Drexel & Smith's Subdivision, in Sec. 11, Town 38, Range 14.

TWO LOTS
On Vernon-av. (between Douglas-place and Thirty-sixth-st.), being Lots 44 and 45 of Langley's Subdivision of Lots 7 and 10 of Ellis' Addition.

ONE LOT
On Sixteenth-st. (between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.), being Lot 28, in Block 32, Sec. 19, Town 39, Range 14.

TWO LOTS
On Wabash-av., east front (between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.), being Lots 19 and 20, in Block 4, of Wentworth Subdivision.

SIX LOTS
On State-st. (between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.), being Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, 25x181 feet.

ONE LOT
On Wabash-av., northeast corner Fifty-ninth-st.; 231 feet front on Wabash-av.; 161 on Fifty-ninth-st.

TWO LOTS
On Calumet-av. (between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts.), west front, being Lots 35 and 36 in subdivision of Lots 7 and 10, of Block 2, of Dyer & Davidson's Subdivision.

FIVE LOTS
Fronting on Lexington-av. (between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.), being Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, in Block 13, Egandale.

ONE LOT
On Cottage Grove-av., northeast corner Twenty-ninth-st., 50 feet front on Cottage Grove-av.; rear 105 feet on alley; 202 feet deep.

ONE LOT
Fronting west on Prairie-av. (between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.), being Lot 18 in Block 5, in Jennings & Moffat's Subdivision.

THREE LOTS
On Illinois-st. (between Franklin and Market-sts.), being Lots 7, 8, and 9, in Block 4, in Butler, Wright & Webster's Subdivision.

ONE LOT
On Michigan-terrace, 50x200 feet, being Lot 8 in Block 1, of Lyman's Resubdivision of Block 2 and part of 3, of E ¼ fractional Section 2, Town 38 north, Range 14, fronting Lake Michigan.

ONE LOT
No. 17 Simons-av., just north of Dickens-av., in Block 12, in Shipman, Bill & Merrill's Subdivision, Section 36, Town 40, Range 13.

ONE LOT
On Oak-st. (between LaSalle and Wells-sts.), being Lot 16, Assessor's division of Lots 1 to 8, Block 17, or east 20 feet of Lot 5, and west 4 feet of Lot 6 in Block 17, in Johnson, Roberts & Storr's Subdivision.

Full particulars in catalogue, which will contain plats of the property to be sold. Title perfect in every lot. Sale without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

HOUSE AND LOT, With Elegant Grounds, 581 Hubbard-st., AT AUCTION, On Saturday Morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 100 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st.; Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Frantz Arnold, Esq.
TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.
For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 15, 152 LaSalle-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION. A very large and fine stock of Household Furniture.

Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Tea Chests, Refrigerators, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Mirrors, Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Glassware.
Also, at 11 o'clock, Buggies, and New York made Harness, single and double.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 31, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

At our salesroom, 41 South Canal-st.,
Saturday, May 31, at 10 a. m.,
will be sold Two Rosewood Cased Pianos, Parlor Suits, Fine Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Centre-Tables, Extension Tables, Elegant Dressing-Case Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sewing Machines, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture. Also Elegant Velvet Carpets, Fine Damask Lambrequins, Etc.
Also at 1 p. m., one Horse, Wagon and Harness.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Of an OMNIBUS LINE at auction, on Saturday morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Boarding and Sale Stables Nos. 260 and 262 Michigan-st., near Rush, consisting of a fine lot of horses, young and sound; omnibuses, open and close; Concord harnesses, halters, whips, robes, &c., &c. To be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Sale positive. Per order, J. B. STORY, Mortgagee.
D. F. DANFORTH & CO., Custodians and Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS. GREAT CLOSING OUT. TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,200,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $793,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.
Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 119 La Salle-st.